The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

A Great National Success at Hatteras Inlet.

Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark.

Upwards of Seven Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

Twenty-five Cannon, a Thousand Stand of Arms, and a Quantity of Munitions and Stores.

Three Vessels, One Loaded with Cotton, Made Prizes.

A Number of Rebels Killed and Wounded.

"NOBODY HURT" ON OUR SIDE.

A SERIOUS CHECK TO PRIVATEERS.

The Minnesota Coming to New-York with the Prisoners.

THE HARRIET LANE AGROUND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The news of the brilliant success of the Naval Expedition has been received here with that intense satisfaction which can hardly be described. It has aroused the feelings of the troops, and inspired them to rival the gallantry of their associates at Cape Hatteras.

SERENADE TO GEN. BUTLER.

This evening Gen. BUTLER was serenaded at the National Hotel, in honor of his success. In response to the compliment of his friends, the General made a characteristic speech. Gen. BUTLER goes to Massachusetts in the morning, to recruit his health.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

If anything could be received here with greater satisfaction than the success at Hatteras, it was the proclamation issued by Gen. FREMONT. I have not seen or heard of one man who does not warmly approve the declaration that the rebels must lose their property, and that the Government will hold its existence as paramount above all consideration for the individual rights of the rebels. Declaring negroes free whose masters are in arms against the Government, strikes at the root; and while the leading rebels of the South cannot be incensed to greater efforts for the overthrow of the Government than they have already made, the heavy owners of negroes will hesitate to risk their all by encouraging and aiding the chief traitors.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

After service at the Excelsior Brigade, President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD reviewed the First and Third Regiments of the Brigade.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

JOHN M. AUSTIN, of Auburn, N. Y., to whom the Consulship at Porto Rico was tendered, has declined the position. Applicants will hurry up, if they expect success.

THE REBELS ON MUNSON'S HILL.

The rebels appeared this morning on Munson's Hill in a force of about eight hundred men, and it was supposed that they were preparing for an attack. They subsequently retired without firing. Some skirmishing transpired between the pickets without loss so far as is known to either side. Yesterday some twenty scouts of the New-Jersey regiments were nearly surrounded by a large force of the enemy, who fired upon them. Two of the number—JOHN HAND, of Plainfield, and ——. DAILY, of Elizabeth City—both of the Third New-Jersey, were killed.

PASSPORTS.

There is considerable inquiry as to the mode of obtaining passports under the new regulations, the fees charged, &c. For the information of the public on this point, I would state that passports can be obtained on application either to the State Department at Washington, or to the United States District Agent at New-York or Boston. The application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is a native or naturalized citizen, and loyal to the Government. No fee is charged by the Government for a passport, in any case, by whomsoever issued. Applicants at a distance, however, to save themselves time and trouble, usually employ a Notary to prepare and forward the necessary proofs of citizenship, and for this service the Notary of course makes a charge; but his services are not essential. I make these explanations because the State Department is constantly receiving letters inquiring as to these matters.

GEN. BUTLER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Commander STRELWAGEN, and others connected with the military and naval forces, arrived here early this morning, in special train from Annapolis. The brilliant exploit on the North Carolina coast soon spread throughout the city, and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal people. The Government, of course, was promptly informed of the gladsome news. The returned party, with several members of the Cabinet, visited the President, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The result of the expedition is claimed to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF THE FORTS AT HATTERAS INLET.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, Off CAPE HATTERAS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

I am now on my way from Hatteras Inlet, N. C., having left Fort Monroe on Monday P. M., the 26th inst. The Expedition had been in contemplation for some days. The materials were being carefully gathered and all the details arranged, but the precise nature, extent and destination of the fleet and troops were kept profoundly secret.

On Monday A. M. the signs of the departure of ships with regulars and volunteers on board began to be evident. Detachments of the Virginia Coast Guard under Capt. NIXON and JOHNSON, and Lieut. C. A. WEILY; of MAX WEBER'S Regiment, under WEBER'S command, and that of Lieut.-Col. WISE, of the New-York Ninth, Col. HAWKINS, and of the United States Marines, under Maj. SHUTTLE, appeared in the streets of Old Point Comfort, and on board the transport vessels at the wharves. They bore several standards of colors, and were accompanied by one band of music.

As soon as the troops were on board the signal for starting was given. The fleet consisted of the following vessels:

Minnesota, Flag Ship, Commodore STRINGHAM.
Wabash, Capt. MERCER.
Harriet Lane, Capt. FAUNCE.
Pawnee, Capt. THOMPSON.
Monticello, Capt. GRILLIS.
Adelaide, Capt. STEELWAGEN.
Peabody, Capt. LOWERY.
Fanny, Capt. CROSBY.

The *Adelaide*, *Peabody* and *Monticello* had vessels without masts, and boats and batteaux in tow. Most of the troops were on board the *Adelaide* and *Peabody*.

The steam tug *Tempest* soon after followed, making a fleet of nine vessels in all, with a body of about a thousand fighting men.

We steamed out of Hampton Roads in fine style. The weather was beautiful, and the sea smooth. It was about the hour of two in the afternoon, and the sun shone forth in all the splendor of the tropics. The evening drew on, with a steady breeze from the southeast. The *Monticello* took the lead, while the *Adelaide*, not being armed with large guns, immediately followed. No one but those specially authorized knew of our destination and object. It was understood that we went out under sealed orders, which would be opened at the proper time.

We soon passed Cape Henry, although the speed of the leading steamer was limited to a certain point. As the night advanced, a mild August moon rose to light our passage, while the winds continued to blow gently and the waves were smooth. The troops on board the *Adelaide* suffered but little from sea-sickness, and the night passed pleasantly away.

As the morning broke, we were opposite Cape Hatteras, and the *Adelaide*, *Pawnee*, *Lane* and *Peabody* were in sight of each other. No lights greeted us along the whole coast from Cape Henry to Hatteras—a proof of the dangerous condition in which secession has left the coast.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th, as the morning advanced, and the part of the fleet already off Hatteras gathered together, following the *Monticello* in toward shore, the *Minnesota* and *Wabash* hove in sight, and afterwards the frigate *Cumberland*, Capt. MARTIN, was signaled [coming up. The *Wabash* bore down to her and took her in tow towards a point for which the *Minnesota* was steering.

It was now announced that our destination was Hatteras Inlet, and that our purpose in coming on the coast of Secessia, with such a force, was to destroy certain rebel fortifications erected there, and perform certain other duties for the welfare of the Union; but the day had now so far advanced, and the ships *Fanny* and *Tempest* not having arrived, it was decided to lie by for the night and carefully complete all our preparations for an attack in the morning. All night the sea remained as smooth as a Summer lake; the swell was regular and slow; the moon came out again with unwonted beauty, lighting up the sky with splendor. The squadron lay silent at its post through all the watches of the night.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th, the day broke upon us beautifully, indeed, and the glassy calmness of the sea still continued. The *Fanny* and *Tempest* having arrived the previous evening, the squadron was now all mustered, with the exception of the *Susquehannah*, soon to arrive. Orders were issued for the disembarkation of troops on the beach to the east of Hatteras Inlet.

It was now discovered that there were two forts and one camp at the inlet and vicinity. The first is called Fort Hatteras, the second Fort Clark, after the Governor of North Carolina, while Camp Gwinn is at the end of a clump of trees near by.

The landing was effected in the following order: HAWKINS on the right; the Regulars, Union Coast Guard and Marines in the centre; MAX WEBER on the left. The advance of the ships to effect and protect the landing was a splendid sight—such a one as it was worth going to see. It was now a little after 8 o'clock. We steadily and firmly advanced towards the two forts, which were in plain sight on the point of Hatteras Inlet, with the disunion flag flying on a small staff.

Fort Hatteras, the principal fort, was erected in June last; Fort Clark within a few weeks past. They are composed of rude materials. The number of guns is as follows: Fort Hatteras, twelve mounted guns, 32-pounders; some eight-inch shells. Fort Clark, five mounted guns, 32-pounders; some eight-inch shells. The number of troops in the forts and camp was nearly seven hundred. The following officers were attached to the post:

Commodore S. Barron, lately U. S. N.
Col. Wm. F. Martin, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Johnston, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Maj. Gillian, Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers.
Surgeon Wyatt M. Brown, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. Cohon, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. Lamb, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt Clements, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. Duke, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. Luke, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Capt. Wm. Sutton, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Col. Jno. A. Bradford.
Lieut. Sharpe, C. S. N.
Capt. Sparrow, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.
Dr. Pool, Surgeon at Post of Ocracoke.

Commodore BARRON was the senior officer in command. Col. MARTIN, brother of the Adjutant-General of North Carolina, commanded the post before his arrival. Capt. L. L. CLEMENTS had charge of Camp Gwynn.

The *Susquehannah* has now arrived and prepared to join the action. It is near 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The fleet continues to advance in battle array. The most perfect silence prevails. Everything is done by signals from the flag-ship. The entire squadron is in the field. Each ship is in her place—slowly, steadily, calmly advancing. The morning continues beautiful, and the usually rough sea of Cape Hatteras is in perfect calm. It is wonderful to see such weather here at such an hour. It looks as if the finger of the Almighty was laid directly on the billows, and had bound them into quiet. The flag, embankment, barracks and tents of the fort are now merging into view each moment, and the silence is perfectly awful.

Ten o'clock A. M.—The following signal appears on the flag-ship: "Prepare to disembark the troops."

Ten and a quarter o'clock.—The first gun has just boomed from the *Susquehannah*. It passes directly over the fort, but elicits no reply. A gun follows from the *Wabash*. The sand flies over the beach in all directions where the shot strikes. The firing now commences from all the ships in regular order. The *Harriet Lane* has led the way ahead of all the rest, her drums beating to quarters, the *Adelaide*, with the troops, following closely at hand. The firing has now become rapid, and continues for some moments, the thunder and boom of cannon, and the bursting of the shells in the air over the forts presenting a startling scene to the thousands who are looking on.

Ten and a Half.—Gen. BUTLER now appears on the wheel-house of the *Harriet Lane*, close by the *Adelaide*, and pointing to the selected spot, shouts the command, "Land the troops!" The preparations are now going forward with great rapidity. The men and arms are made ready, and the tows swing for the shore. There are no signs of movement in the fort, though it has replied with a few guns, all the shots from which fall far short. Not a vessel is hit. The sound of the guns alarms the cattle in the woods, who rush down to and along the beach in large droves—a kind of "powder-horn artillery" that will meet a hearty welcome.

Eleven o'clock.—The firing of the fleet has increased with terrible rapidity, and the forts reply with great spirit. Their gunnery is remarkably good. The troops are now landing with artillery, in the order proposed.

Eleven twenty.—The *Susquehannah* now changes her place in the line of battle, and fires a gun that makes a terrific echo. Her aim is direct, and the result is at once seen at the parapets.

Twelve o'clock.—The *Minnesota* opens her ports from the centre. Her firing is most powerful and effective. The wind has now increased in a singular manner, so as to keep us clear from smoke, and show the fortifications to advantage, while the men on the parapets are enveloped in clouds. The men in the fleet are thus unobstructed.

Twelve fifteen.—The *Pawnee* commences firing into the woods, where it is supposed the Secessionists may be lying in ambush to interfere with the landing of our forces. The *Harriet Lane* and all the remainder of the fleet are now firing on the forts. The sound of the guns and appearance of the smoke are sublime at times. A mine of cloud balcons, formed in wreaths by the explosion of shells, are seen in the air at the same moment, floating in the sky over the trembling land.

Two o'clock.—The troops are now on the shore forming into line, bearing the beautiful banner of our glorious Union. It is a pleasant sight in the old North State.

Three to Five o'clock.—The bombardment continues at intervals. Not one of the vessels has yet been hit, though the forts have fired with the utmost animation.

Six o'clock.—The sky for the first time grows lowering toward the sea. It is evident that the Secessionists are disappointed as to their fire, and their only hope now is that a gale may speedily arise and scatter the fleet, but there is a mutual disappointment—with us in the ship a very agreeable one; with those in the forts very disagreeable.

Nine o'clock at Night.—The sky is all clearing off. The sea continues wonderfully calm to the astonishment of all old sailors in the fleet. The moon again appears in all her silvery beauty, and smiles down on the scene.

Thursday, Morning, 29th—Another splendid day is before us. It is the day that decides the battle and gives us the victory. Precisely at the hour appointed, the firing again commenced. Secession troops had been landed at the forts during the night, brought down the Sound, and the guns were worked with new ardor and skill. The firing on the part of the fleet was now at a still better range, and the first morning gun of the *Susquehannah* told with a fearful effect. The shells continued exploding over, around and directly in the forts, with a fearful havoc. The inner fort—Fort Clark—appeared to have been silenced, as the flag had disappeared. Our troops on shore were again moving toward it at double-quick. The guns from the outer Fort Hatteras grow faint and fewer. The whole squadron were now firing at once. The *Monticello*, with great courage, advanced far beyond any other ship, and poured her fire directly into the battery. One of her boats was knocked from the davits, and the ship was hit in two places. She reports the result of her observations to the flag-ship, and the shells now exploded more rapidly than ever directly within Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark was silenced. Our troops continued to advance along the shore, and the American flag was soon waving from the parapets of Fort Clark. Fort Hatteras continued to reply to our fire, but at slow intervals, and without effect. The *Harriet Lane* approached still nearer, and discharged one of her large guns, with destructive results. The *Susquehannah* then plunged a large shell directly into the spot where the disunion magazine was found to be, and in a few moments a white flag appeared on Fort Hatteras, and it was surrendered.

The Union men were now seen advancing along from Fort Clark, and forming into line, with the old Stars and Stripes just in front of the fallen "secession flag." The victory was won.

The troops landed on the previous night had been active in various ways on shore, all the day of the battle on Thursday. On the appearance of the white flag, Capt. NIXON, of the Union Coast Guard, entered the fort, and was joined by Lieut. WEIGEL, to whom Commodore BARRON, late of the United States Navy, but now in command of the forces, handed the following letter:

Flag-officer SAMUEL BARRON, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war—the officers to go out with side arms, the men without arms to retire.

(Signed) SAML. BARRON,
Commanding Naval Defences of Virginia and North Carolina.

To this communication, Major-Gen. BUTLER made the following reply:

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding U. S. A., in reply to the communication of SAMUEL BARRON, commanding forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are the full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flag-ship *Minnesota*, to arrange details.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Commodore BARRON, after having called a council of war, was authorized to proceed on board the *Minnesota*, in company with Col. MARTIN and Major ANDREWS. These gentlemen were accompanied by Capt. CROSBY, U. S. N., and Lieut. WEIGEL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff. On consultation on board the Flag-ship, the terms of Gen. BUTLER were acceded to by the Secessionists.

Gen. BUTLER and staff then came on shore, inspected the men and fortifications, and at 4 o'clock on Thursday P. M., the formal surrender took place. The *Fanny*, *Adelaide* and *Peabody* passed within the inlet, and soon the Stars and Stripes waved in triumph at this important commercial post. Over seven hundred officers and men were captured as prisoners of war; thirty 32-pound cannon, and a large quantity of coffee, stores and munitions of war, and several vessels. The lawful commerce of the country at this point is protected from further molestation, the honor of the Union is vindicated, and the laws are maintained without the slightest injury to a single man on the side of the nation.

The prisoners were embarked under the personal direction of Gen. BUTLER, he having passed through their ranks, receiving the swords of the officers. He led the way to the shore, where the *Adelaide* received the entire command on board. Here they remained at rest during the night, having been supplied with refreshments such as the facilities of the ship allowed—Capt. STEELWAGEN uniting cordially with Gen. BUTLER to make all as comfortable as possible.

During all the afternoon of Thursday, Dr. HUMPHREY, of the Hawkins Zouaves, accompanied by Dr. C. W. DENNISON, Chaplain of the United States Hospital at Fort Monroe, did everything in their power to soothe the wounded. Medical relief was afforded in every case. Mr. DENNISON offered a prayer, while the men of the fort gathered round at the tent where one of the wounded was supposed to be dying. There were at least forty wounded.

Several hundred new recruits, who had arrived in the Sound on Thursday night, were hurried on board a steamer and sailing vessels, and fled from the field, towards Newbern and other places. It was impossible to follow them, as we did not have the transports at command of the right draught of water. They will be looked after in good time.

On Friday, the 30th, at an early hour, preparations were made to transport the prisoners to the Flag-ship. The *Adelaide* was carried through the Inlet in fine style by Capt. STEELWAGEN, aided by Capts. RAYNOR, of Philadelphia, and PERRON, of New-York, who acted as pilots. The delightful weather of the preceding days and nights still continued. The prisoners were all transferred to the *Minnesota* without the slightest injury to a single man. They were properly received on board by Commodore STRINGHAM, to whom all in the fleet and among the troops felt that the country would be happy to pay more worthy honors.

The *Harriet Lane*, in attempting to follow the *Peabody* into the inlet, struck on a sand bar, but being lighted of her guns and other articles, she will soon be got off. The *Cumberland* started again to sea, on a mission of duty.

A sufficient force was left at the forts, with the *Peabody*, *Fanny*, *Tempest* and *Monticello* to guard the entrance. The *Adelaide* was then got under full speed, as the messenger of the victory. The flag-ship is following at a man-of-war pace, to deliver the prisoners and more full details. It is understood that the *Adelaide*, with Gen. BUTLER and the wounded and staff on board, will pass on to Annapolis.

I give you such additional incidents of the movements of the troops on shore as my limited space will allow. In another letter I will forward you some graphic extracts from secession documents found at Hatteras Inlet, showing the extent of the outrages committed by Disunionists on the legitimate commerce of the mercantile world. My notes are very full, and the facts are all taken down on the spot.

A later dispatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, 4 o'clock.

We are just in at Fortress Monroe wharf. Gen. BUTLER has passed up to the head-quarters with his official report to Gen. WOOL. The voyage up from Hatteras has been pleasant. The wounded of the enemy on board, eleven in number, are all well cared for. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Wm. E. Clark, Greenville, N. C., lacerated flesh wound of thigh.
John Mills; Greenville, N. C., lacerated wound, probably involving elbow joint.
James E. Coovry, Greenville, N. C.; severe lacerated wound of shoulder, doing well.
W. G. Andrews, Williamstown.
Martin Corrie, severe lacerated wound of instep.
Henry Hines, Kingston, Leonora County, N. C.; lacerated wound of left breast.
Matthias Sawyer, Camden, N. C.
McGilbert Rogener, Williamstown, N. C.; contusion of right foot, not serious.
Ashby Keele, Hamilton, N. C.; lacerated wound of left side.
Logan Mills, Hink Hill, slight flesh wound.
Wilson J. Forbes, Indian Town.
Willoughby Davis, Camden.

The utmost attention is being paid to the wounded by their own surgeon, Dr. WYATT, Dr. BROWN of Greenville, N. C., and by Dr. WM. M. KING, surgeon of the United States steamer *Supply*, who was placed in charge of the sick and disabled by Flag-officer STRINGHAM.

Our destination is now known to be Annapolis, where Gen. BUTLER will place the sick in hospital, and from whence he will pass to Washington, and report to the President in person. Passing up Chesapeake Bay, we were hailed by the gun-boat *Herbert*, of Baltimore. We steered close alongside, giving her the news. As soon as she heard that there was not a man wounded or lost on our side, the Captain cheered and fired the "Chinese salute" of one gun. We steamed on to Annapolis, which we reached at 7 P. M. We landed, and were well received. The crowd on the wharf called for the result of the expedition, when Mr. C. W. DENNISON briefly stated the facts. Cheers were given for the Army, Navy, Gen. BUTLER, and Commodore STRINGHAM. Gen. BUTLER was called out by the people and soldiers for a speech, but after thanking them for their kindness, he declined addressing them, saying that this is the time for deeds, not words.

The *Minnesota* passed directly on to New-York, with all the prisoners.

Let us thank God, and take courage.

NEPTUNE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

REPORT OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Off HATTERAS INLET, U. S. Flag-ship MINNESOTA, Aug. 30, 1861.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the *Minnesota* officers and men, numbering 615, who surrendered yesterday, after bombardment from the fleet of parts of two days.

I shall forward a full account immediately at my arrival at New-York, whither I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into possession of the Navy. After landing them, I shall return to Hampton Roads.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Off HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. Flag-ship MINNESOTA, Aug. 30, 1861.

To *Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the Inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the Department have any orders, I should be pleased to receive them at New-York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag-officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Off HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. Flag-ship MINNESOTA, Aug. 29, 1861.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION *between Flag-Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army, commanding, on behalf of the United States Government, and Samuel Barron, commanding the naval force for the defence of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces, and Major Andrews, commanding the same forces, at Fort Hatteras:*

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of said BARRON, MARTIN and ANDREWS, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property under the command of said BARRON, MARTIN and ANDREWS be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in terms of full capitulation.

And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties on the part of the United States Government that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof we, the said STRINGHAM and BUTLER, on behalf of the United States, and the said BARRON, MARTIN and ANDREWS, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth year.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General United States Army, Commanding.
S. BARRON,
Flag-Officer C. S. Navy, commanding Naval Forces of Virginia and North Carolina.
WM. F. MARTIN,
Colonel Seventh Regiment Infantry North Carolina Volunteers.
W. L. G. ANDREWS,
Major Commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

REPORT OF LIEUT. STEELWAGEN.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, August 31, 1861.

SIR: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the rebels. The capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 715 prisoners, amongst whom are Capt SAMUEL BARRON, Lieut. SHARP and Dr. WYATT M. BROWN, all late of the United States Navy, and Major ANDREWS and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away—Lieut. MURDOUGH, late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars I beg to refer to the reports of Flag-officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM and Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Although the *Adelaide* and *George Peabody* were chartered for other and special service, yet to further important operations I consented to take the troops on board from Newport's News and Fortress Monroe, nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, munitions of war, and landed part of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable.

The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10.15 A. M., on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, and recommencing on the 29th, at 8.15, with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land one thousand or fifteen hundred men, but were driven back. At 11.30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion.

On the appearance of the white flag, I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the fort, ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The *George Peabody*, Lieut. LOWRY, did the same. At the surrender, we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, 30th inst., placed on board the *Minnesota*, which vessel sailed at 2.30 P. M., for New-York, and we left for Annapolis, with Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, U. S. A., and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieut.-Commanding R. B. LOWRY, associated with me on this work, and placed in charge of the *George Peabody*; of Dr. WM. M. KING, U. S. N., who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. F. C. STEELWAGEN and JAMES FORSYTH, who acted in the place of junior officers. I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

(Signed.) H. S. STEELWAGEN.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON WM. MAKING.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, Aug. 31, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order I have the honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the wounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by the order of Flag-officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM. The two remaining men were found to be too seriously injured to permit of being moved, and were consequently left in the fort in charge of a medical officer. From the information which I have received from a creditable source, I have formed the opinion that many of the wounded, and, perhaps, all the killed, were sent on board the rebel steamers in the Sound prior to the capitulation. Only two of the killed were found, and these were discovered in the out-houses of Fort Clark, the day of the evacuation of that work. I understand from Surveyor WYATT and Mr. BROWN, formerly of the United States Navy, and at present holding a commission in the Army of the Confederate States, and in charge of the medical department of Forts Hatteras and Clark, that Ex-Lieut. MURDOUGH, of the United States Navy, was very badly injured, a fragment of a shell striking his forearm and making compound fracture of both bones. The gentleman escaped from Hatteras, prior to the surrender, in the privateer *Winslow*.

WILLOUGHBY DAVIS, aged 22, a native of North Carolina, of the Jonesborough Guards, lacerated flesh wound of instep; not serious.

WILLIAM E. CLARK, aged 17, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar River Boys, lacerated wound, inch and a half deep, ex-surface of upper part of lower third of right thigh; doing well.

JAMES A. COREY, aged 23, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar River Boys, deeply lacerated wound, involving deltoid muscle, left shoulder; quite serious, although the joint is not believed to be implicated.

W. G. ANDREWS, of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated wound, implicating tarsus and meta tarsus, left just oozing of blood—serious.

MATTHIAS TANAGER, aged 23, a native of North Carolina, of the North Carolina Defenders, contused wound of upper part of left heart, and neck expectorating blood; not much constitutional disturbance.

LOGAN MEYES, aged 18, native of North Carolina, Lenoir Braves, slight flesh would of middle third of left leg, external surface.

WILSON J. FORBES, aged 27, a native of North Carolina, of the Jonesboro Guards; lacerated wound about two and a-half inches long, three inches deep, upper part of upper third thigh.

PORTER SURFACE and HENRY HINES, ages 25, natives of North Carolina, of the Lenior Braves; severely lacerated by a wound in the left side.

ASHLEY KEELS, age 25, a native of North Carolina, of the Hamilton Guards; lacerated wound in the left side.

JOHN MILLS, age 18, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar River Boys; wound produced by a fragment of shell, occupying the posterior aspect of the forearm.

MCGILBERT ROGENSON, native of North Carolina, of the Roanoake Guards, contusion right foot, considerable swelling, but no fractures.

FRANCIS MOSSING, age 51, native of North Carolina, of the Lenoir Braves, right half of frontis, with a portion of the anterior lobe of the brain, carried away by piece of shell; extensive hernia cerebii; mortal.

JOHN MOSSING, age 16, native of North Carolina, of the Tar River Boys, compound and complicated fracture of left thigh; mortal.

The above-named men were placed under my care, after the surrender of Fort Hatteras, on the afternoon of the 27th inst. The injuries were caused by the explements of shell during the bombardment of that fort, which not only lacerated, but in many, if not in all the cases, burned the soft parts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. MAKING, Assistant-Surgeon.

To Commander H. S. STRELWAGEN, U. S. Navy, commanding the steamer *Adelaide*, on special service.

GEN. WOOL'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The following is General Order No. 8, issued by Gen. WOOL:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
BOSTAGES MONROE, Aug. 31, 1861.
[GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.]

The Commanding General has great satisfaction in announcing a glorious victory achieved by the combined operations of the Army and Navy at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, under the command of Commodore STRINGHAM and Major-Gen. BUTLER. The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men, including the Commander, BARRON, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1,000 stand of arms, and 75 kegs of powder, 6 stand of colors and 31 pieces of cannon, including a 10-inch Columbiad, a tug loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 300 bags of coffee, &c.—all of which was achieved by the Army and Navy, and 300 volunteers and 60 regular artillery of the Army. This gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements. Obedience, order, discipline and instruction are indispensible to maintain the interest, honor and humane institutions of the Union.

By command of
(Signed) Major-Gen. WOOL,
CHAS. CHURCHILL,
Captain Third Artillery, A. A. G.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The Navy Department, by able and experienced officers, has carfully studied the whole line of the coast, with a view to making the best use of such forces as it could secure. The expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress, and when that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department, active preparations were made. As the coöperation of the War Department was necessary, other preliminaries, requiring time, were indispensable, so that it was not till Monday, the 26th ultimo, that the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department realized.

Among the papers captured was a press copy from the late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, RANKIN G. SCOTT, giving a list of all the vessels leaving, or to leave that port during a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. By the information *the rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and six, named in the list, were captured.*

The report of their Engineer-in-Chief was also among the papers. It states that all the good guns at Norfolk are expended. Also the whole amount of fuses.

Some hand-made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prizes—the bark *Lizzie*—to furnish material for caps, the manufacture of which is of tolerable good quality. Among the guns captured was one large 10-inch columbiad from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Our vessels took three prizes; one brig, the *Henry C. Rogers*, of New-York, and two light boats belonging to the United States, but in the employment of the Confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes.

A gentleman connected with the expedition, reports the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were three hundred and nineteen men under Col. WEBER, of the Twentieth New-York Regiment. At this time, the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. Pickets were immediately posted under command of Lieut. LEDAN, of the Regulars. A scouting party, under Lieut.-Col. WEBER and Lieut. WEIGEL, proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field-piece and a horse. The force then returned to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling therein, and marched back to the point of landing, and there bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon after displayed the white flag, when the fort was entered by Capt. NIXON, of the Union Coast Guard, Lieut. WEIGEL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, and Lieut. DURIVAGE. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore BARRON, who was in command of the forces. After some preparatory and common-place remarks, the Commodore placed in the hands of Lieut. WEIGEL the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. BUTLER:

MEMORANDUM.

FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29, 1861.

Flag-officer SAMUEL BARRON, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all the guns and munitions of war—the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

S. BARRON, Commanding.

Naval Defences of Virginia and North Carolina.

The following reply was dispatched by Capt. CROSBY, U. S. N., and Lieut. WEIGEL:

MEMORANDUM.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding, U. S. A., in reply to the communication of SAMUEL BARRON, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flag-ship *Minnesota*, to arrange details.

On the reception of this, the Commodore called a council of war of his field-officers, and accepted the terms offered, and proceeded to the flag-ship to arrange the details, after which the prisoners were put on board the flag-ship, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted by Capt. CROSBY, U. S. N., and Lieut. WEIGEL, amid cheers and the booming of the cannon lately in possession of the enemy.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The Major ANDREWS captured at Hatteras Inlet, is R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS, architect, of this city. Many of the prisoners are Baltimoreans.

Among the prizes is a ship-load of cotton, which was all ready to run the blockade. It is rumored that a member of the Southern Cabinet was taken prisoner.

The gun-boat *Harriet Lane* is ashore, but will soon be relieved.

The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus giving fire in the rebels rear.

THE HARRIET LANE.

It is reported that the gun-boat *Harriet Lane* which went ashore while endeavoring to enter Hatteras Inlet during the engagement on Thursday, is lost. After her partial disablement at Aquia Creek, in June,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 31, 1861.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 88½	1,000 C. & T. s. f. Bds. 73
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 88	2,000 G. & C. 1st M.... 96
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 78¾	2,000 L. E.&W.1st.M.B 61
4,000 U. S. 5s, 1865.... 86	10 Park Bank.......... 87
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs., '77 83	49 Del.&Hud.Can. Co. 88
1,000 Mh. St. 8 w'k Bs. 79¼	64 do.............. 82⅝
16,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 43½	150 Pac. M. S. Co....... 75¾
12,000 do.............. 43¾	100 do..........s15 75
5,000 do..........b10 43¾	400 N. Y. Central R... 72¾
5,000 do.............. 43½	50 do..........s60 72
16,000 Virginia State 6s 54¼	1250 Erie R. Ass.Scrip. 70
[illegible] do..........s10 54	50 Hud. River R...s60 32¼
2,000 N. C. State 6s.... 61	50 do.............. 32⅞
2,000 do.............. [illegible]	50 do.............. 32¾
2,000 do.............. 61⅝	100 Harlem Railroad... 10⅛
[illegible] do.............. 62	100 Mich. Cen. R....s10 41⅛
[illegible] California St. 7s. 75¾	50 do.............. 41⅛
2,000 Pac. R. 7s. Guar'd by State of Mo. 35	100 do..........s10 41¼
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s.. 41¼	50 Ill. Cen. R.Scrip.s30 64
[illegible] do..........s10 41	145 Gal. & Chicago R... 66
[illegible] do.............. 41⅛	100 do..........s60 64¾
4,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Joseph R.. 46	150 do.............. 66½
	200 do.............. 66¼
	100 do..........s30 65¼
[illegible] N. Y. Central 6s 92	150 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 28¾
[illegible] Harlem 2d Mt.Bs 90	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.. 40¾
[illegible] Mich. So.S.F.Bs. 74	200 do.............. 40⅞
[illegible] Chi.&N.W.1stM. 38	50 do..........s10 40¾
[illegible] C. & N. W. 2d M. 16	100 do..........s30 40¾

MONDAY, Sept. 2—A. M.

The brighter feeling in General Trade and Government Finance noticed in our last Monday's review, continued through the succeeding business week. The sales in the Cotton and Domestic Commission lines are large and profitable. The Government contractors are in the market in competition with the regular manufacturers and jobbers, in the purchase of the raw material and of heavy Cotton Goods. In the Woolen lines, also, both Foreign and Domestic, there is an improved demand, and generally at very full prices, particularly for Goods equally suited to Army clothing and the Fall and Winter wear of the country. The withdrawals of Foreign Merchandise from bond are largely in advance of the new entries, and the receipts of New-England fabrics of Cotton and Wool perceptibly on the increase. The current Import entries continue moderate, especially in Dry Goods, which affords the opportunity to work off the accumulated stocks in store and bond to good advantage. The Importers and Jobbers in General Foreign Merchandise are fairly employed, though the demand thus far is mainly confined to the staple articles in the Grocery line, which are advanced by the new Tariff, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Brandies, &c. In the way of Domestic Exports, the week shows another heavy business, although up to Friday the advance in Freights had rather operated against the free execution of orders in Grain and Flour. The movement of these great agricultural staples at the West is even heavier than at New-York. The week's receipts into Chicago exceed our estimate of two million bushels, and figure to the amount of 2,235,219 bushels.

Turning to the financial position and prospects of the Government and our immediate banking interest, it affords us pleasure to say that the popular application for the National Loan, in the shape of 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, are going on rapidly in advance of the preparation of the Bonds themselves and the formal appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Associated Banks to the country. They were at the New-York Sub-Treasury alone as follows:

Monday	$128,000	Thursday	$270,000
Tuesday	147,000	Friday	174,000
Wednesday	171,000	Saturday	300,000
Total			$1,220,000

While this has been going on with the 7.30 ℘ cents., the Government has retired through the Customs about $500,000 of the two-year 6 ℘ cents. recently depreciated in the open market, (to the scandal of the Public Credit, according to the interpretation of the London *Times*,) to 96 per cent., and which are now advancing close on to their par value.

The Associated Banks, as we have just intimated, have made no formal appeal to the country to be relieved of their first important guarantee of $50,000,000. They wil probably do so, either directly or by indorsing the appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as the Bonds are ready for delivery, in order to be the more amply prepared for the second guarantee of $50,000,000 in October. But meanwhile, we remark no anxiety on their part to be rid of the investment, upon nearly the whole of which they are now in receipt of an income of $7,000 per day on the first $35,000,000 awarded to New-York. An application for nearly *a million of dollars* from the Banks and Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., to come in under the original terms of negotiation with the Secretary, has thus far been declined, although, in a public sense, it would seem desirable to have such partners in the negotiation. Another application of even greater importance, we learn from sufficient authority, is about to be made, for leave to take from the Secretary *six millions of dollars* in the alternate shape of 7 ℘ cent. twenty year Bonds at par for GERMAN ACCOUNT, with the half-yearly coupons redeemable by the Government at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as authorized by the Loan Act of Congress, at an agreed rate of exchange. This can only be done, at present, by leave of the Associated Banks, who hold the exclusive option of $150,000,000, against all competition, except in the demand small Notes of Circulation, until after December next. But it may be allowed as part of the first guarantee of $50,000,000, or as an independent negotiation between the representatives of the German interest and the Secretary of the Treasury, by consent of the Banks. Some curiosity is, of course, felt to know how the matter will be treated when formally presented for the consideration of the Banks. In the meantime, it is gratifying to know that before the effect of our Bull Run affair had exhausted itself with the London Press, or the great negotiation with our Banks was known abroad, the liberal terms of our National Loan Bill attracted attention on the Continent and led to the present inquiry for so considerable a sum as $6,000,000. The fact is significant of the demand from Europe which is likely to make itself felt after it is known that our own People and their Bankers have the confidence and ability to take and hold, if need be, the entire Loan of two hundred and fifty millions.

The popular confidence in the Government credit will receive a new impulse, this week, from the energy of FREMONT in the West, and the glorious achievement of BUTLER on the Seaboard. The former we regard as all-important to the State of Missouri and to her future growth in material wealth, and to the well-being of her public debt. It is now plain that the National power will not relinquish military possession until the new State Government is made sure of an undisturbed Administration against CLAIBORNE JACKSON and his confederates, and the State itself freed from Southern invasion and local secession. And when this is done, the General Government will, no doubt, assume and promptly pay the whole cost of the War, so far as the same has been incurred by, or under the authority of, the loyal Convention and Governor, and for the loyal Army of Missouri Militia and Volunteers. Nor is it by any means improbable that the National Government will, on the restoration of peace, relieve, in some practical and liberal way, this important young State of the heavy burden of debt and taxation, which would otherwise weigh upon the restoration of her material prosperity, and check the progress of Free labor population from Europe and the Eastern States, after the War. Should the present difficulties eventuate in making Missouri altogether a Free-labor State, as she already is in a very large degree—the slave population being less than ten ℘ cent.—the act of gradual emancipation, which must be passed, if at all, by a loyal Legislature, should be, and we scarcely doubt will be, encouraged by the Federal Government by the assumption of her Public Debt, at some reduced rate of interest, or else by advancing, for a series of years, and subsequently funding, on liberal terms, the present interest charge upon the debt. Our impression, early in the present rebellion, was, and is still, that all the Border States of the South, dragged into hasty secession by their ward politicians, or threatened with it, as in Missouri, would be generously dealt with on their return to an assured and quiet loyalty, so far as their Public Debts were imposing too great a burden on taxation to encourage free labor immigration, or a renewed material prosperity. The fact that all the loyal States of the North and West will be reimbursed on the most liberal scale the whole of their Army disbursements, is sufficient proof that the Federal Government, with the ability to do so, will never be backward in adopting the most generous policy on all questions of this nature.

No changes in the open Money Market have occurred since our last weekly review. The Associated Banks enjoy all the advantage of the Government account of $35,000,000, without impairing the Specie strength of the City, or lessening their abilty to accommodate their mercantile dealers to the full measure of the present trade of the City. The consequence is that outside of Bank, Money continues at easy rates, both on call loan and for prime discounts. The Exchange market, which was strengthened a week or two since, in part by credits on London, said to have issued to the General Government for the purchase of arms, &c., in Europe, continues moderately firm, in rates, at 107¼@107¾, but not very active in demand. The Bank averages to be made up this afternoon will show more nearly than last week the actual movement after the Government account was incorporated into the official returns. As the mercantile and other ordinary Loans and Discounts are now pretty steady, and as the Banks holding overdue and 60-day Treasury Notes have not yet availed of the privilege of paying these in on the new negotiation, the aggregate line will probably show this afternoon about $142,500,000. The Deposits will not move in proportion, as a further instalment of 10 ℘ cent., or $3,500,000 in Specie, has been paid on Government account. The Specie average at Bank will probably fall off to correspond substantially with the addition made to the Sub-Treasury balance, as the Government has made no transfers of Specie, as far as we are advised, to other points. The stock of Specie in New-York, as returned by the Banks and Sub-Treasury, shows but slight variation from $54,000,000 in the last fortnight or three weeks, viz.:

Specie.	In Bank.	Sub-Treasury.	Total.
Aug. 17	$49,733,000	$4,380,000	$54,133,000
Aug. 24	47,119,000	6,937,000	54,056,000
Aug. 31	45,250,000*	8,851,000	54,101,000

*Estimated.

It is proper to repeat that the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, now being subscribed for by the public, are like all other Federal securities, *wholly exempt from State and Municipal taxation* And the new income tax levied by the National Government itself on all sums over $800, while 3 ℘ cent. on all other sources of income is made only one and a half ℘ cent. on the incomes over $800, derived from these Bonds and other National securities. Thus an income derived from $10,000 (say $730 a year) or any less sum invested in these Bonds, is made free from *all* taxation. The provision to this effect is found in the forty-ninth section of the recent act to provide increased revenue, &c., as follows:

SECTION 49. And be it further enacted, that from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether such income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars: *Provided, that upon such portion of such income as shall be derived from interest upon Treasury Notes, or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of one and a-half per centum.*

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,970,278, against $5,777,425 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,275,158, against $2,021,402 same week last season. No export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,302,266.

The Trade returns for seven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to July 31, as.......$85,891,000
Add five weeks since Aug. 1................ 8,116,640

Total since Jan. 1...........................$94,007,640
Against same time last year..............163,915,280

Decreased Import since 1st January.......$71,907,640

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to July 31..........................$76,619,000
Add five weeks since Aug. 1.............. 9,887,953

Total clearances since Jan. 1..........$86,506,953
Against same time last year.............. 59,424,175

Increased Exports since Jan. 1..........27,082,778

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are........$3,261,000
Against same time, 1860............ 35,854,000

Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.$32,593,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.......$33,583,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston............ 7,536,000
California Gold at New-York.............. 23,426,000

Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....$64,545,000
Against same time, 1860;
From California...........$22,490,000
From abroad.................. 751,000—$23,241,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.....$41,304,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	88@88⅛
Two years 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes	97⅛@98@97¾
New-York Central	73⅞@72¾
New-York and Erie	25@24¼
Reading	35@34¾
Rock Island	40¾@41⅛@40⅞
Michigan, Guaranteed	28¾@28⅞
Michigan Southern	13¾@13⅛
Michigan Central	41⅞@41⅛
Toledo	29¼@28⅞
Galena	65¼@66¼
Illinois Central	64¼@64¼
Panama	108¼@106¾
Pacific Mail	72¼@76¾@75
Missouris	42¼@41¼
Virginias	52@54¼
Tennessees	43@43¼
Hudson River	33¼@32¾
Harlem Preferred	25@24¾
Burlington and Quincy	59¼@60
Harlem, Common	10¼@10¼

The Stock dealings of the past week show fewer changes of a violent nature than usual under the War excitement: not that the Street was free from daily rumors of an unfavorable influence, but because the popular confidence is less susceptible, since the improvement of our Army in and around Washington, to such rumors. There is a deep concern felt, of course, in regard to the result of the next great engagement on the Potomac, whether battle is to be given by the rebels or invited by the Government, and this concern implies a certain degree of suspense, which operates against the freedom of speculation. The uncertainty as to the destination and purpose of the Naval expedition from Fortress Monroe also created suspense, but this is now happily relieved, and the result such as to inspire greater trust in the management of our forces on the Potomac, in Western Virginia, and in Missouri. The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT was not made public until after business hours on Saturday. The previous rumor in regard to its purport was to the effect of a proclamation of freedom to the whole slave population of the State, and not, as the text proves, a blow at the property, of every nature, of the rebellious Secessionists of Missouri who may be found in arms against the Government. The General market left off steady, the fluctuations, since the close of the previous week, being about 1 ℘ cent. against the New-York roads and Missouri 6s, and ½@¾ ℘ cent. in favor of the Federal Funded Stocks and Treasury Notes. With the exception of Galena and Chicago shares, which are up 1 ℘ cent., the Western list shows but little alteration either way. Virginias and Tenessees are firmer, and in fair demand. Pacific Mail improved 2½@3 ℘ cent. on the cash stock, to fill maturing contracts which were put out soon after the Bull Run defeat. Panama, on the other hand, has fallen back in the bids made for the stock, but without much actual business. New-York Central, as the leading speculative, was made sensitive to the Army rumors from day to day, and an impression was also attempted to be made by speculative sellers of both Central and Erie, that the competition between the two lines is less friendly in passenger fares, and in certain descriptions of New England freights bound westward. In freights, this way, both lines are fully employed, and we know of nothing of substantial importance to the prejudice of their Fall business, generally, except an unusually light pleasure travel.

The following were the last bids on the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	83½	Metropolitan	78¾
Phenix	80	Market	75
Fulton	108	Shoe & Leather	75
National	80½	Corn Exchange	72
Seventh Ward	108	Continental	63½
State of New-York	75	New-York County	67
Commerce	76½	Importers' & Traders'	78
Broadway	100	Park	86
American Exchange	75		

The Railway mortgages were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	P. R. 7 ℘ c. guar by Mo.	35
N.Y.C. 6's (subsc'pt'n)	87	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75.	90½
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64	100¾	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	50
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c., '70	10
Erie firsts, '68	103¾	L.C.& Mil.L.Gt.Bonds.	10
Erie seconds, '59	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, extended	100¾	C.&N.W.firsts.2d series	38
Erie thirds, '83	86½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Han. & St. Joseph	29
Hudson sec. s. f. '85	94	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson thirds,'75	78	Galena & Chicago firsts	97¾
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	97	L.Erie & Wabash	60½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	75	Del. Lack.& West. firsts	97½
N. I., Goshen line, '68	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73
N. Indiana firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. bonds	91¾
Mich.So.&N.In.s.f.7℘c.	74		

The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season:

ROADS.	Week.	Season.	Last season.
Reading	34,612	1,195,341	1,319,623
Schuylkill, North	33,345	702,547	865,705
Lehigh, North	29,563	567,137	663,216
Lehigh Valley Railroad	15,095	522,101	523,641
Delaware and Lackawana	20,525	719,924	672,051
Shamokin	5,857	129,586	117,813
Treverton	1,006	28,399	61,501
Lykens'	3,148	99,916	100,487
Broad Top	6,609	153,414	122,721
Barclay	1,343	24,839	17,696
Delaware and Hudson	25,496	426,531	274,264
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,460	378,097	401,541
Totals	197,059	4,947,832	5,140,259

An Execution in Illinois.

HORRIBLE SCENE—DESPERATION OF THE CULPRIT—VIOLENT RESISTANCE IN HIS CELL AND ON THE GALLOWS.

A man named JAMES WHITE was executed at Salem, Ill., on Thursday, the 15th inst., for the murder of ANDREW J. APPLEGATE. The *Advocate*, after giving an account of the preliminary arrangements for the execution, the assembling of a large throng of spectators, &c., says:

"Soon after this time, the public were astounded by the report that the convict, WHITE, had possessed himself of a chain, and, armed with it, threatened instant death to any man who should dare to enter his prison. The report was found to be true. There had been a chain strongly fixed in the floor of the prison, to which it had become necessary on some occasions to secure the prisoners; this chain WHITE, with almost superhuman strength, had wrenched from its fastenings. It was a common sized ox-chain, about three feet in length, and had upon one of its ends an iron ring nearly nine inches in circumference.

WHITE had armed himself with this chain, and by running the links through the ring had made a heavy knot of iron, which proved to be indeed a formidable weapon. Standing thus armed inside the door of the cell, WHITE declared, with terrible oaths, that no living man should enter. In this dilemma, a pause ensued in the proceedings. Sheriff BLACK made an attempt to enter, assisted by four resolute and fearless men. Driven to desperation, the hardened criminal struck a tremendous blow, which happily inflicted but a slight injury upon the left hand of the Sheriff.

It was now proposed to inject ammonia into the face of the convict, and thus, by his temporary suffocation, enable the officers to take possession of the cell. This was tried, but failed. The miserable murderer recoiled, for an instant, under the effect of the liquid; but speedily recovering himself, he stood again in the door, armed with his powerful weapon, and looking the impersonation of a fiend. It now was resolved to drench the cell with chloroform, and thus lull the turbulent spirit within, until he could be safely captured.

One or two bottles of chloroform were procured, and the atmosphere of the cell was thoroughly impregnated with its fumes; blankets were suspended outside the grated windows of the cell, and every step taken to make this effort successful. At first, the furious wretch laughed at this attempt. It was clear that his wicked course of life had made him familiar with the use and the effects of chloroform. Indeed, he said so, and told the officers that the article they were using was weak and poor. In order to resist its effects he wound his bed quilt around his face, went occasionally to the window for air, and removed a portion of the blanket by reaching out and drawing it through the grating, so as to make an opening for the admission of the wind.

More than an hour had been consumed in these fruitless efforts to obtain possession of the prisoner and his weapon, and it began to be apparent that harsher means were necessary. He evidently saw that he must ultimately submit, and, though at first prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible, his courage and strength now began to fail. He therefore proposed that, if the Sheriff would give him his dinner and a drink of Whisky, and let him live till 1 o'clock, he would yield his weapon and surrender himself. This proposition was accepted, and WHITE gave up his knotted chain through the grating of the door. A dinner was prepared for him, and a glass of water, with a slight infusion of whisky, handed him to drink. It was the last office of apparent mercy, and the Sheriff willingly performed it.

At 1 o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell. WHITE came forward and surrendered himself. His arms were pinioned behind him, and he walked resolutely down the stairs of the jail, through the hall, and into the place prepared for his death.

The services concluded, WHITE, accompanied by the Sheriff and his assistants, ascended the steps of the gallows without apparent trepidation. He never faltered a moment, but examined with a critical eye all the appliances prepared for his execution. And now occurred one of the most horrifying and painful scenes in this terrible drama.

When once upon the scaffold, and his ankles being bound together, the usual white cap was produced, and he was informed that it was necessary to put it upon his head. To this WHITE objected, insisting that no change should be made in his apparel. He wore the little felt cap with which he had covered his head from his first imprisonment. When the Sheriff removed the felt cap, and was about substituting the usual white one, the prisoner again objected, and, with fearful imprecations, declared that it should not be put on. Sheriff BLACK, in a decided tone, endeavored to persuade the prisoner, but in vain.

For nearly an hour the officers were engaged in a struggle to enforce compliance. Pinioned and bound as he was, he fought with desperation. He snapped and bit at their fingers, he leaped in the air, he crouched toward the ground, and for some time it seemed doubtful whether he could be compelled to submit.

After a severe and protracted struggle the cap was thrown upon his head and securely adjusted about his face, and the strings drawn around his neck. Nothing now remained of the preparations but to put the rope around his neck and adjust the fatal noose. With some difficulty this was at length accomplished, the united efforts of four men being required for that purpose.

As the Sheriff drew the fatal noose closer to its place and placed the knot beneath the ear of the unhappy man, he exclaimed with fearful imprecations, "What in h—ll are you choking me now for?—you are choking me, for I can hardly speak." These were the last words of the wretched man. The Sheriff gave the signal that all was ready to his deputy; in a moment the drop fell, and the unhappy man hung, struggling."

PROUDHON ON WAR AND PEACE.

WAR AND PEACE: Researches on the Principle and Constitution of the Law of Nations, (*La Guerre et la Paix: Recherches sur le Principe et la Constitution du Droit des Gens.*) By P. J. PROUDHON. 2 vols. Paris, 1861.

M. PROUDHON has just published a new work, marked by that extraordinary mingling of profundity and paradox which characterizes all the productions of his mind. The title is as written above, and the whole scope of the book is to deify War—to show that it is "a religious revelation, a revelation of justice, a revelation of the ideal." Of course this involves a new theory of the law of nations, which he proceeds to develop. Whatever we may think of M. PROUDHON's ideas on politics or social economy, he remains an incomparable logician, one of the most vigorous thinkers of the age. All his books seem to be inspired by a deep love of humanity, and they should be so, for they have obtained the glorious seal of martyrdom. His disciples regard him as the master of the new politics, the prophet of modern society. While those who are not Frenchmen will hardly take this view of him and his work, his productions are of such a nature that if not absolutely true, they are, at least, well worth examining, to see what truth is in them. As to the present book—touching on questions now so deeply agitating many minds—all we can hope here to do is to give a few glimpses into the extraordinary *mélange* of bold truths and equally bold fictions, paradoxes, vagaries and extravagances that seethe as in a cauldron through his pages.

M. PROUDHON begins with a sweeping condemnation of all who have written on war, from ARISTOTLE to THIERS. He treats GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF and Company with ironical contempt. Their philanthropy, which made them look on war as an object of horror, is a subject of derision to him. There are but two philosophers, indeed, who find semi-absolution at his tribunal: one who starts with a state of war and works up to a state of society—HOBBES; the other who affirms that war is infallible, like God—HEGEL. These are the only two authors who at all approach his system,—though that a great ways off. And this system, old enough to be really new, consists in these two principal points. Whilst all philosophers have agreed in cursing force and condemning war,—delaring that Might is the negation of Right,—M. PROUDHON throws in their face what he calls the intuitive faith of the people, the instinct of the masses, the universal conscience of mankind, and affirms *that War is the first and best of verdicts, that there is a right of might, or rather that might is right.*

War, a phenomenon almost wholly moral, has, he thinks, never been rightly understood, except in the heroic age. Like Religion and Justice, it is *divine*—"that is, primordial, essential to life, essential even to the formation of society." It founds the reign of justice and religion; it becomes at once an ideal for man, and for poetry and the fine arts. It exalts the soldier and inspires the artist. When peace—that absurd peace for which people sigh—has effeminated nations, war restores them to vigor. Hitherto philosophers had thought that the right of battles was at best a legal fiction, that conquest proved nothing, and that to regard war as a form of justice was to outrage justice itself. But in view of the *reason of the masses*, so dear to M. PROUDHON, war assumes quite another character,—it becomes the judgment of God, and humanity proclaims that this judgment is given in the name and in virtue of force. "War is the same thing as right and might indissolubly united." Consequently, when two nations enter on a contest, both have a positive and legal right; war is just; it cannot but be just on both sides, since if it were unjust on one side or on both sides, it would no longer be war, for "without this equal justice, there would be no difference between brigandage and war."

The right of war is derived from the right of force, which in turn is derived from the right of nations, regarding which he upsets all the old theories. The law of nations, according to him, consists in determining cases of war, and in assigning the results, by formulating in advance the conclusions of victory. In this view the simplest expression of this right would be the proclamation of the General on entering on the campaign: for he takes care generally to proclaim the case, and is sometimes even rash enough to assure the results of the victory. "Austria has passed the Ticino—Italy will be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." The law of nations, thus defined and applied, becomes with M. PROUDHON the first of rights, after the right of might. It would be difficult to indicate by what filiation it begets successively political right, civil right, economical right and personal right—but M. PROUDHON affirms that it *does* beget them. And then having shown us war in its essence, he passes on to war in its forms, or what he calls the *warlike procedure.* "War-justice, like civil and criminal justice, is surrounded by forms which insure its competence, integrity and validity." Sometimes the affair has been badly judged, and there is then *occasion for appeal*—that is, a second war or a second battle. The irrevocable sanction of the right of war is victory. "Right is with might, on whatever side it is found. If might shifts, it shifts too; if might settles here, here also settles right. As long as victory remains the expression of might, it is infallible. When victory is not the expression of might, it has neither consequence nor result. And thus it is that the author shows how the effects of the clangorous campaign of 1796 in Italy so soon disappeared. Italy, conquered by an inferior force, escaped from the power of France in 1798.

After having deified war, M. PROUDHON proceeds to moralize upon it; just as SENECA, after telling NERO that he was a god, tried to make an honest man at least out of him. War, such as it is practiced in our times, is not to him ideal war, and he aspires to nothing short of reforming strategy and tactics from beginning to end, in the name of the right of might, and for the honor of arms. Here he becomes philanthropic, and inveighs against explosive shells, rifled cannon, and other destructive enginery. For if you prepare balls and bullets thus, why not poison them at once? The aim of war is not to kill the enemy, nor yet to wound him mortally, but to vanquish him for the moment, to put him *hors du combat*, and for this purpose ordinary balls answer well enough. In a word, M. PROUDHON wishes to render his beloved war chivalric, and restore to it the noble character it had during the Middle Ages, when it was viewed as the judgment of God.

A half of M. PROUDHON's second volume is devoted to the exposition of the forms of war. Criticism of military operations, the choice of arms, espionage, the *ruses* and whole craft of war afford opportunity for the expression of his very original and often very fantastic opinions. He wishes to renovate the whole conduct of a battle. "The art of handling soldiers, whilst making them move in groups—that art in which TURENNE excelled—seems to be lost. Throwing masses—infantry, cavalry, artillery—such, in his latter years, was NAPOLEON's whole art. At Waterloo, he employed no other method: when the Prussians arrived, *the hammer was broken on the anvil.* The effect of those monstrous shocks—whose secret reduces itself to a mechanical formula, mass multiplied by velocity—is horrible."

The world is, as yet, far from the ideal dreamed of by the warlike publicist, and he recognizes this himself when he comes to examine the first cause of war. According to him, there exists one cause, absurd, trivial and monstrous, which tarnishes war, otherwise so noble and pure—a shameful cause which will long hinder its perfection: it is the rupture of the economic equilibrium—it is *pauperism!* This is the origin of most wars. The vice is chronic, incurable, and sullies forever the divine ideal. "Here," exclaims M. PROUDHON, "is bestiality in all its horrors!" Poor war, which should be only a question of honor, and is but too frequently a question of money! Hence, a reform of war is necessary, for, without this, what is to become of that movement of humanity which is accomplished only through war, but through war rightly understood?

But in the very midst of this despairing doctrine a ray of light appears—namely, Peace. For we must not mistake him—he, like the rest of us, wishes to attain *that.* He does not pretend to do away with war, for without war humanity would die and the world would end; but he hopes to transform it, to bring it into a second state, purer and more perfect than the first, and this state is simply—Peace. Ah! if war could only be reformed, M. PROUDHON would not ask peace so much as *that;* unhappily, war, just in principle, is at present the legislation of brigandage. As it is, we cannot possibly practice war. By and by we will see. When the principle of iniquity which corrupts war in its essence shall be destroyed, let us hope that we shall be able to return to divine war, and escape from this debasing peace. But for the present it is best to keep quiet. War is the law of the world; but as it is not yet rightly executed, and as we can hardly see any chance of executing it rightly, we must postpone it indefinitely. Such is M. PROUDHON's latest and strangest book. Instead of being entitled, *La Paix et la Guerre*, it should have been *La Paix C'est la Guerre.* He deifies war and recommends peace. The process is curious and the result instructive.

We have no idea that this is a work that will do much to advance science. The truth that is in it is presented with such violent exaggerations, and enveloped in so many paradoxes, obscurities and *bizarreries* that it is difficult for the reader to hold his own and retain his senses amid the chaotic whirl. Fortunately one is not alone in this experience. M. PROUDHON tells us that the lawyer who was charged by the publisher to make a preliminary examination of the manuscript, for fear of a more dangerous censure, delivered his opinion thus: "This man mines and mines, throwing up questions, each bigger than the other: it overwhelms you, makes your head turn and takes away your breath."

If one can get at it, however, there is a very deep and pregnant vein of truth in these suggestions of M. PROUDHON. And there is undoubtedly a good deal of his speculation on the questions of War and the right of Might that finds an echo in our late modes of thinking. A great change has come over the spirit of our dreams since the era of the Peace Congress a dozen years ago. People ask themselves whether war has not indestructible roots in us, like all the great forms of human activity. If war has at times interrupted the movement of civilization, it is incontestable that it has often greatly advanced it; that it has frequently been the sole means left to men for solving problems which nothing else could master, and that it has solved them in the interests of justice. If war has often violated rights, it has also, in its turn, created rights; and thus it begets peace by keeping up a certain equilibrium of the forces, by giving to all sufficient reasons for remaining in peace until it is manifest that the relation of forces has changed. It is also consoling to a generous mind to know that for three centuries the tendency of war has rather been to guarantee the independence of peoples than to confound them, as in old times, under one master.

On the whole we may gladly grant that M. PROUDHON has done good service in bringing out one important aspect of the question of war, without in the least being convinced of the absolute identity of Might and Right. Indeed we may here safely appeal to that arbiter which he regards as the highest—"the intuitive faith of the people." The universal conscience of humanity refuses to recognize any theory which abolishes the distinction between just and unjust Wars.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A Sharp English Comment on British Criticism.

From the Manchester Post.

The battle of Bull Run has produced an extraordinary effect upon our English asses. Ever since the news arrived they have been lifting up their voices in one huge bray, and there is no telling when they will give over. It is not a bray of sympathy, of sorrow, or even of triumph. On the contrary, it is a highly moral bray, articulating lofty lessons for the advantage of all people, Englishmen especially. Yesterday we dealt with one of these big utterances, which had just been bellowed forth by the monarch of the race; to-day we pay our respects to the tamer creature which lowers its ears to the salutations of the dowager-duchesses and political flunkeys of Belgravia. Thus ruminates the *Post:* "A Democratic Republic which, for warlike purposes, raises one hundred millions sterling in one year, and which imposes an income tax on real and personal property, is certainly a model which Englishmen ought neither to admire nor imitate." Now, is not this asinine? We appeal to our readers, whether this stupid effusion left us a choice of similitudes. It is purely and outrageously donkeyish. We were not aware that a Democratic Republic of any sort ought to be admired, or imitated by Englishmen. We are satisfied with our Constitution, asking only that it be perfected and developed in harmony with its native spirit. We are attached to our monarchy, and should start at the idea of exchanging the throne for a President's chair. Are we to infer that, if we could only obtain solid guarantees against extravagant expenditure, the *Post* would go in for a "Democratic Republic?" But the sting of the objection is that this extravagant expenditure is raised for "warlike purposes,"—we as a people loving peace so well that we never spent and never will spend a stiver upon armaments. Why, the objection is disarmed in stating it. The "Democratic Republic" over the water was never more like ourselves than it is now. Yesterday it was thrifty, economical, raising a miserable revenue, denying itself the luxury of a standing army and navy, except on a scale ridiculously small. To-day it has an army almost as big as the Queen of England maintains for the defence of her wide dominions, and it is spending money on just such a lavish scale as we were only six years ago. The Americans and we are brethren at last; equally warlike, equally prodigal. Ah! but look at the burdens which this extravagant expenditure imposes upon the people. This Democratic Republic is actually levying an income tax on real and personal property! Wherein consists the grievance? Is it that the incidence of the tax is on income? or that personal property is taxed? or that real property is taxed? Well, we have the tax in all these shapes, and have had it these last eighteen years. Suppose, when the Russian war was at its height, some of our New-York cotemporaries had said: "A Constitutional Monarchy which, for warlike purposes, raises one hundred millions sterling in the year, and which imposes an income tax on real and personal property, is certainly a model which Americans ought neither to admire nor imitate"—what should we have said to the argument? Should we not have derided their pettifogging estimate of human interests, and held them up to contempt as a miserable race, incapable of sentiment, chivalry and glory? Yet this is precisely what Englishmen are now told they ought to have said themselves. We do not wonder that Balaam struck his ass, if the animal he rode was half as stupid as ours.

Having been furnished with this new test, let us apply it by the aid of a few figures to the glorious Constitution under which it is our privilege to live. The raising of a hundred millions for warlike purposes in a single year is the fact selected to excite our horror. Well, the reply is that we have done it again and again. In 1813 we raised and spent one hundred and eight millions, and one hundred and five millions the year after. For eleven years together, during the war with NAPOLEON, our average expenditure was not less than eighty millions per annum, and the aggregate of our expenditure for the fourteen years ending 5th January, 1816, was upwards of one thousand millions. Twenty-seven years before the commencement of that period we also had an American rebellion on our hands. The population of the United Kingdom was not half what it is now. The whole number of our colonists in America did not much exceed three millions, and they were separated from us by the breadth of the Atlantic; yet to suppress that rebellion we borrowed one hundred and two millions sterling, adding it to our permanent debt, besides the extra sums obtained by increased taxation from the people. At the beginning of the war with NAPOLEON, our national debt was two hundred and thirty-three millions; by the close of the war we had trebled it. Every farthing of this money was spent in war, and hundreds of millions besides, the accumulating debt being bound, like a millstone, round our necks forever. The Russian war shows that we have only to get our blood heated to be as extravagant as ever. In 1856 our expenditure was eighty-four millions, the year after nearly as much, and the whole expense of the war has been estimated at not less than one hundred millions. And what was the object for which we threw away such vast sums of money? The integrity of the Empire was not threatened. An insurgent host was not encamped within thirty miles of the capital. We were not called upon to wage a struggle for national existence, and to preserve intact the glorious traditions of our country. No, the object which aroused us to such sacrifices was a paltry dispute in a distant corner of Europe. We fought not for the integrity of the British Empire, but in defence of the Turks. If Englishmen are told that they ought not to admire a Democratic Republic which spends a hundred millions in maintaining its own existence, what attitude must they assume towards a Constitutional Monarchy which lately expended the same sum in fighting Mahometan battles? A model which, when exhibited by others, we are bound neither to admire nor to imitate, we are also bound to destroy if it should unluckily prove our own. Here is a task worthy of the flunkies of Belgravia. In the name of the *Morning Post*, upset these extravagant institutions, and give us, ye powdered heroes, a cheaper form of government! Why, at this moment we are raising seventy millions a year on the mere surmise and suspicion of possible hostilities, besides sanctioning an expenditure of ten millions more on fortifications. If a hundred millions raised under the instant pressure of war dooms one form of government to perdition, what shall we say of another Government which spends eighty millions on the mere expectation that war may break out in a year or two?

The practical inference from the foregoing comparison is, that of all known forms of Government, a "Democratic Republic" is the best because it is the cheapest; and we presume the verdict in its favor will not be disputed because, though economical as a rule, it is nevertheless ready to spend money to any extent when necessity requires an exceptionally large expenditure. This is not our verdict, nor is it our belief, but it is a conclusion which flows irresistibly from the premises furnished by our assailants. On these principles we ought to pull down the British Constitution, since, with all its virtues, it is unquestionably the largest spending machine ever constructed by the wit of man. For ourselves, we deny altogether the relevancy of the facts to the conclusion which has been forcibly wrung from them. We deny that the merits of this or that form of Government can by any ingenuity be legitimately imported into the contest now waging in the United States. The law of self-preservation acts with equal force upon all Governments. They are made to live; they make no provision for their own sepulture; when assailed either from within or from without, they will fight to the last to defend themselves against extinction. It is so with Governments of all shapes, autocracies, mixed monarchies, and republics. The inference to be drawn from the money expended and the sacrifices incurred by any Government in defending its existence against inward or outward foes, relates to its comparative strength or weakness, its vitality or decay. Applied in this manner, the extraordinary exertions which the Americans are putting forth prove the vigor of their patriotism, the depth of their attachment to the institutions under which they live, the benefits which they believe to have derived from them, and, so far, the excellence of the institutions themselves. The vast sum that has been voted for the service of the year is not exacted by a despot's decree, nor will it be dragooned from them by military force. It is their own free gift, granted in their name by representatives whom they have all had a share in electing, and the costliness of the offering measures the worth of the equivalent. The expenditure may be wise or foolish; that is a question fairly open to dispute; but on the principles common to all governments, on the principles which we have uniformly recognized ourselves, we are bound to regard it with admiration as a splendid act of patriotism. If, however, it is to be branded as an act of political delinquency, we ought, in justice, to acknowledge ourselves far greater culprits; and if it binds us neither to admire nor imitate the form of Government established in the United States, we must first stop to curse our own.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ENEMY.

The following important general order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

AUGUST 28, 1861.

I. Commanding officers, of whatever regiment or independent companies, will take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Order No. 15, current series, from this Department, for cavalry and infantry, and General Order No. 16, current series, from the same Department for artillery. For this purpose, they will detail, from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the districts in which the regiments or companies were raised. The authority for the officers and men thus detailed, to leave their regiments or companies, must be approved by the brigade and division commanders, and the General commanding the department or *corps d'armée.* Immediately upon their arrival at their stations, or, if more convenient, upon their way thither, the commissioned officers thus detailed will report in person or by letter to the nearest United States mustering officer, who will give them instructions in the matter of the expenses proper to be incurred therefor. Recruiting officers will muster into service and administer the oath of allegiance to such regiments or recruits brought to them.

II. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who

have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 26, 1861.

The commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers, without the consent of their parents or guardians.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

WAR TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE PRETENDED PEACE MEN—CAMP VALLANDIGHAM APPROPRIATELY SELECTED AS THE BASIS OF OPERATIONS—8,500 ARMS SMUGGLED IN FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

The letter which you published from this city, a few days since, in which the author, who gave the initials of his name, (L. W.,) professed to divulge the secret plan of the Southern Confederate Chiefs in their war against the Union, was a bogus affair.

I am pretty well assured that the author, who is a young Secessionist, merely wished to ascertain whether he could impose so far on your good nature, or credulity, as to get you to insert it in your paper.

You do not seem to have given it much confidence, and the thing itself is not calculated to do either good or harm, but doubtless this elaborately devised cheat and tissue of baseless assertions is considered a *good joke* by the author. It is one of the most mournful facts developed by the present wicked rebellion, that so little importance is attached to strict truth and honesty by a great body of our citizens. A tissue of falsehoods becomes an *ingenious joke*, provided any one can be found who has enough simple faith in the apparently honest assertions of his fellow men to credit them!

It is much feared that our Secessionists, aided by the Confederate States, will speedily inaugurate civil war in Kentucky. The present signs of the times are exceedingly ominous. The whole of the leaders of that party have, ever since the late election was decided by an immense majority for the Union candidates, been *operating in the field with double activity.*

Although they promised to abide by the decision of the people in that election, we learn now that some of their active men have asserted that *this vote* of Kentucky will not be at all regarded, but that she will be *forced* out of the Union.

Picnics and barbecues and active canvassing are still carried on, and have been, more actively after the election than before it; camps of Secessionists are forming in the State; a large gathering is to be held, including the armed State Guard, in Owen County, near the State Capital, shortly after our Legislature is to assemble; and I am credibly informed that the Secession Congressman of the First District, H. C. Burnett, *has received from the Southern Confederacy, through the agency of George N. Sanders,* 5,000 *stand of arms, for the Secession camp near Glasgow, in our State, called Camp Vallandigham; that* 3,500 *more are soon to be sent to him; and that these arms are to be used to attack the camp of Kentucky Union men in Garrard County.*

This report comes to me in such a form that I am obliged to attach some importance to it. But should it even be a false one, the great clamor and activity of the Disunion Party in our State at present; the violence they have already inaugurated in various recent cases known to you, the immense and concerted effort the leaders are now making to pervert the minds of our people, and to excite them against our Government, by approaching them under the insidious guise of a *peace party*, and using all their influence to arouse them to rebellion against the war tax and the right of the Union men to bear arms in self-defence, all point, I fear, too truly to their unswerving determination to *bring the war speedily into Kentucky.*

They want the line of the Ohio for their advance posts, they want our fair fields for their battle grounds, they want our abundant crops and herds to feed their armies, they want the wealth of your State to help their failing cause, and we fear they will speedily make a desperate effort to attain these favorite objects.

Is our Government strong enough to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky, or to prevent our Legislature and our Union men from being temporarily overpowered by a sudden invasion and uprising of the rebels here? This is a fearful question which may soon be put to the proof.

A Union Man.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE OHIO SEVENTH—A FORCED MARCH TO GAULEY AND BACK—POSITION OF THINGS—FLOYD THREATENING GEN. COX—A SKIRMISH, ETC.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Cross Lanes, Va., Sunday, Aug. 26, 1861.

For three weeks we—the Ohio Seventh—have been almost constantly on the move. We have been at Weston, at Sutton, at Glenville, at Big Birch, here at Cross Lanes, and now, after a forced march to near Gauley Bridge, we are back here again. Consult the map, and you will see that these places named are on the direct turnpike connecting Clarksburgh and Gauley, and that we have been steadily moving from the North towards Gen. Cox's end of the line. This road, as you may already know, is the base line of the operations of our Army—a poor road, and a hard one to travel, but all-important to be held and to be kept open. There are several other regiments along the route, but there are so many changes in their numbers and location, that I may not, perhaps, enlighten you if I should undertake to give them. Suffice it, that there are bodies of troops at all the places named as having been our temporary abiding place—none nearer to us, however, on the North, than Big Birch, 25 miles.

Cross Lanes, where we first arrived from Big Birch, some ten days since, is altogether the most delightful place for a camp that we have yet had. It is ten miles from Summerville, and twenty-four from Gauley Bridge, and is called Cross Lanes because the turnpike before mentioned is crossed here by the road from the Lewisburgh pike. We are four miles from Gauley River, crossed by a ferry, and on a beautiful rise of ground sloping down on the south and west toward Meadow Creek. But I say we are "back here again." Perhaps it has not been announced that we made a forced march to near Gauley this week, in response to a sudden call from Gen. Cox. It was expected when we came here that we should fortify this position by earthworks, and hold it; and, indeed, we were ordered so to do. But on Wednesday last Gen. Cox had word that the rebel Floyd was coming upon him with 10,000 men, along the New River route, from Greenbrier County. He sent for us, as the nearest regiment, and we responded upon the instant. Leaving Cross Lanes at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, we marched 18 miles, to the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, six miles above Gauley, where we halted at 6 o'clock the next morning. Here we remained during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and no enemy appearing we returned to Cross Lanes again by another forced march Saturday night. Floyd was said to be only eight miles distant from Gauley, on New River, but it was thought best for us to return here, and guard the ferry and road leading north. So we are here again, tired and foot-sore; and what may come next, time alone may develop.

Our boys are in very good health, considering the hardships we have experienced. The surgeon's morning call usually brings up thirty to forty to be prescribed for. None of the cases are serious, or more than may be expected to arise from exposure, want of rest, and other evils attendant upon military duty. But, sick or well, tired or not, you may always count on the reserve boys of the Ohio Seventh.

To-day we are all in confusion, in consequence of having been broken in our camp life. All our baggage has not yet returned from Gauley.

The newspapers have, we understand, given us several battles, (which we have not had,) and have (on paper) nearly annihilated our regiment. The shooting of secession "gorillas," and a skirmish that a party of Capt. Shutte's company had, last Wednesday—the day we left Cross Lanes—are all the fighting that has yet been had. Shutte was out scouting, with a body of fourteen men, on the "Saturday road," leading from Gauley River over to the New River Pike, and had proceeded eight miles beyond the ford, when he was surprised by the Richmond Blues, who killed four of our party and wounded six. The Captain was himself wounded, it is said quite badly, and taken prisoner;—the second one of our Captains to fall into the hands of the enemy. The others of the party returned. Our boys showed great bravery in the skirmish, and would have brought off the Captain only that he told them he must very soon die, and urged them to leave him.

We are not yet without apprehensions of an attack from Floyd, but Gen. Cox advised our return here, on the ground that if he was attacked we might get in the rear of the enemy and help turn the scale of battle. Taking the "Saturday road" across, we may be able to do as good service in that way as in any other. We are all anxious for a fight, and unless all the signs fail, you will hear something from this quarter very soon. The rebel Army is too near to Gauley to back out without showing itself.

But let this answer for now. Our means of communication with the world outside are very limited, and letters or papers inside of ten days old are quite "fresh." A boat leaves for Gallipolis, down the Kanawha, every day, and I hope to get this through; and in that hope I close the letter with an announcement to the world that the gallant Seventh will yet be heard from, and to their honor.

X.

WHAT FOREIGNERS MAY EXPECT IN THE SOUTH.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Aug. 19.

Nations, and peoples, and men, accustomed for generations to the quiet and ease of prosperous peace, are slow to realize the stern necessities of a state of war. This is now the case with us here in the South. People from the North and from all foreign lands have come among us and been permitted to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship without let or hindrance, and by their skill and ingenuity or artifice have accumulated livings and fortunes from our patronage, while they have all the while been aliens, in their sympathies, to us, and enemies and revilers of our institutions, and calumniators of our character. They have, by our magnanimity, been permitted to live in peace among us and reap large profits from our patronage.

It excites our bitterest indignation to find some of these foreign-born people now indifferent or false and treacherous to our cause. While hundreds of our best citizens have gone from Montgomery to defend our institutions and maintain our rights and our liberties, many of our Yankee or foreign-born population remain to filch greater profits from the necessities of a country of which they are utterly unworthy, and from which many of them ought to be driven or hung high as Haman. While our devoted citizens, our neighbors, and our kindred, have gone to meet the serried hosts who are seeking to subvert our liberties and subjugate us, and after the fact is known that many of our soldiers have fallen in the battle, and are now wrapt in their bloody shrouds—after we have seen bitter burning tears coursing down the pallid cheeks of the heart-stricken widow, and heard the plaintive wail of the orphaned children, occasioned by the invaders of our liberties and our country—after all this, to know that we tolerate in our midst aliens and enemies, whose sympathies are with our foes, and be compelled to witness daily their secret exultations over our misfortunes, notwithstanding the hypocritical garbs under which they laugh to think they deceive us—to witness this, and more than this, begins to excite us to madness and desperation.

We admonish these aliens, spies and villains, whether native or foreign born, not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the outside platter of loathsome smiles and hypocrisy, under which they think they conceal the treason and villainy which rankle in their black hearts, deceive us. We tell them that their cloaks are as gossamer webs—their treachery is exposed to the gaze of a public becoming more and more indignant every hour. We tell them that we cannot answer for the consequences which their meanness and enormous villainy may soon bring upon their detestable carcasses. We advise them to make haste to take themselves, bag and baggage, to their own place, lest, like Judas, their journey be expedited.

It makes our blood boil with rage to see men—men whom we know rejoice at the death and wounds of our kindred and our friends, received on the bloody field of battle. The very sight of these hypocritical traitors and spies makes us nervous. We pass them, and we could slay them as we would a mad dog. Still the compassion of our forbearing nature induces us to warn them of the storm of indignation and wrath which is gathering in portentous blackness, and which may burst of a sudden in terrible fury upon them. We put a small value upon our own life in this scale,—we put much less upon the lives of hypocritical, perfidious and detestable spies and traitors.

Let it be distinctly understood that it is not in our feelings, or in our intentions, in anything that we have written, or that we may write, to implicate any true man, and hence such will not complain at our efforts to ferret out and expose to the scorn of all honest men, the guilty wretches whose sympathies are with the North, and with our enemies, and who are, in their hearts, opposed to our cause, our country, and to us.

There are, of course, some honorable exceptions to Northern and foreign-born men—many of whom have lived among us for years, are now on the battle-field, in Virginia, nobly standing by and protecting the Southern Confederacy in its struggles for liberty and independence. And again, there are some of foreign birth among us still who are ready at any time their services are required to go and fight for the South. This is noble, brave, and commendable in them; but it is their duty, if they live with us, to fight for us. But, on the other hand, *there are some among us still* who are not our friends, but our enemies. They are known. Let the Vigilance Committee do their whole duty. They have an important trust, and must act promptly, impartially, and with discretion and wisdom.

ANOTHER CALL TO OHIO.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. DENNISON.

Columbus, Thursday Aug. 29.

Executive Department, Aug. 28, 1861.

To the People of Ohio:

In your efforts to aid the General Government in the suppression of the unnatural rebellion now waged against it, you have anticipated the wants of that Government, and have promptly responded to whatever demands it made upon you, as liberally in the expenditure of treasure as in furnishing soldiers. The public service has not languished for one day, when your resources were competent to meet its requirements. Without a regiment of troops at the opening of hostilities, you have sent upwards of 30,000 men into the field armed and equipped. By the magnitude of your force you have assisted the loyal men of Kentucky in protecting that State from the domination of rebels. The presence of your troops and the victories in which they shared in Western Virginia, have preserved it for the Union and secured it as a barricade against threatened invasion of your own soil, thus maintaining unbroken the peace of a border nearly five hundred miles in extent, and protecting the heart of the Republic from the immediate havoc of war.

The Federal Government again calls upon you for soldiers. The late disaster at Manassas, serious as it was in many respects to the rebels, added to their audacity and insolence. Encouraged by apparent success they have augmented their forces, and enhanced the necessity for vigilance and power at Washington, in Western Virginia and in Missouri. Twenty-nine regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of artillery and cavalry, are now being organized in your State. As the Executive of the State, it becomes my duty to appeal to you to perfect those organizations as rapidly as possible. I invoke you to give no ear to any counsels unfriendly to the prompt and effective consolidation of the military force which the General Government require to repel the threatened assaults of the enemy, and crush the rebellion. It must be suppressed, or the Government is subverted. Its suppression can only be effected by vigorous measures on the part of that Government. Promptly sustained by the people, animated by a positive and comprehensive policy, I conjure you to give no heed to any proposition, under whatever sanction it may come, for negotiation or compromise with armed rebellion. The only condition upon which negotiation can be tolerated, is the complete surrender of the rebels to the National Government, and an unqualified return of their allegiance to its supreme authority. Without that, there should be no adjustment—without it, there can be no peace.

It is gratifying to me to be able to assure you that many of the hardships and privations to which your first levies were subjected, in consequence of the suddenness of the call and the unprepared condition of the Governments, National and State, will not be encountered by your troops now being prepared for the field. The amplest arrangements are made for the clothing, arming and equipping of our soldiers. No regiment will be sent from its camp until it is provided with everything essential to the comfort and efficiency of its men. Regular payments at increased rates and at short intervals will hereafter be made to all the National soldiers, and with allotments and bounties generous provision is proffered for the support of families. The promptness of your response to the previous calls of the Government is its assurance that all it now expects of Ohio will be immediately realized by the enrollment of volunteers enough to complete the regiments being formed. A general order will forthwith be issued from the office of the Adjutant-General, defining the conditions of the service, the modes of recruiting and the places of rendezvous.

Signed, William Dennison, Governor of Ohio.

WHAT OUR PRISONERS ARE DOING AT RICHMOND.

From the Charleston Courier.

Richmond, Aug. 19, 1861.

The quarters of the Yankee prisoners still continue to be the picture-gallery of the town. You may always find there a crowd of idlers staring at the grated windows on either side of the street, studying human nature and speculating audibly as to the various incidents of the hour. Some of the fellows have no change of linen, and necessarily must go shirtless while that useful article undergoes the drying process after a wash. Those who have the means are allowed the privilege of remedying this want. Those who have not, have, in some instances, been voluntarily provided from the wardrobe of our own men. The officers occupy an apartment by themselves, and fare, perhaps, more comfortably. Congressman Ely, they say, grows fat upon his diet. The others are in good health. Among their amusements are those of card-playing, psalm-singing, cursing and debating. The latter is almost nightly the occupation of the officers. Ely acts as the moderator of the meeting, or occasionally takes a hand himself. Huson, his Congressional competitor—a jolly, good-natured soul by the way, fat, funny, interesting—is the leading speaker, and the smaller guns predominate in the intellectual battery according to their various calibres. The subjects are anything and everything you can imagine, ranging on the gamut from the solemn to the ridiculous. Their subject last evening was derived from the following simple incident:

A newsboy who had been in the habit of selling his papers at three, suddenly ran his price up to five cents, and on making his accustomed sale in the morning to one of the prisoners, the latter first refused to "come down." The young vender was equally inexorable, and finally carried his point, and received the amount of his demand. This rise in stocks was reported to the Yankee conclave, whereupon the question was raised whether it was right for the man to jew the boy, or the boy to jew the man. The discussion thus commenced in the social circle was carried into the debating society, and after the usual pros and cons, it was finally decided by the Honorable Speaker, Ely, that the boy, being the sole and undisputed owner of the property, and the said property not being contraband of war, and no concatenation of circumstances having arisen to obstruct the right thereby vested in the original possessor of the aforesaid vehicle of information, the right was undoubtedly inherent in the adolescent merchant to determine for himself the incipient value of his goods, and to charge for the same accordingly, ad valorem duties to the contrary notwithstanding. Exception was taken to the ruling of the Chair, and Mr. Huson proceeded to quote Shakspeare, and Byron, and Tom Moore, in support of his position. Others followed in the Senatorial burlesque, quoting, amid shouts of laughter, scraps of Latin, French, and Irish, telling stories and even singing songs until bedtime arrived, when the party retired to their blankets. "There's a sweet for every bitter," the poet says, and the prisoners are doing all they can to extract it.

I have observed a number of them at large on the street. One of these was a New-York Zouave, sporting large as life his fireman's badge, and drinking at one of the public bars with all the gusto of a new fledged freeman to the success of the Southern Confederacy. Some gentleman asked him how he came there. "Oh," was the reply, "my friends have some influence with Gen. Winder, and I am allowed privileges the others don't enjoy." So it seemed.

Another of these worthies at large is named Connolly—a Sergeant. His father, fortunately, has made half a million or more out of the Richmond people, and on this account he is allowed the freedom of the city, while the poor civilians who were taken after the battle are still closely ensconced. You see there is yet a good deal of truth in the homely adage that "money makes the mare go."

The officer in charge of the prisoners is Major Todd, a brother-in-law of Lincoln—so, at least, I have been informed.

GROWING DISSENSIONS IN THE SOUTHERN CABINET.

From the Nashville American, 24th.

We very much regret to observe, that in some quarters that are generally regarded as highly influential in molding and controlling public opinion in the South, there is betrayed an evident willingness *to create strife or dissension among the leaders of that grand* revolution which is now exciting the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and is destined to eventuate in placing the South among the foremost nations of this or any other age. Whether this spirit arises from mistaken zeal or opinion, undue ambition, or envy of the prominent position of some in the revolution, we shall not stop to inquire. Whether it originates in all or either of these causes, *it is alike calculated to lead to the most serious and disastrous consequences,* unless checked by the patriotic unanimity of the people in frowning down these incipient steps to party division. All the power, resources, malignity and hostility of the enemy could not now do us a heavier injury than could be done by an angry, determined and acrimonious dissension, in which the people could be induced to enlist their feelings, and array their strength on the different sides.

There is, indeed, no greater calamity that could befall the great Southern cause, at this time, than for a spirit of jealousy to get the ascendency in the councils of the Confederacy, or a deep-seated dissension to arise with regard to the conduct of the war, the policy of finance, *or any other measure that may claim the attention of the Administration.* Unity of action is so clearly necessary to the Southern cause that we do not deem it necessary to illustrate or enforce its importance by argument. To the present time, it has proven the chief strength of the Confederate States. That there will necessarily be differences of opinion cannot be doubted. These are inevitable. They are useful. They promote sound views and healthy action. But these differences should be surrendered when decision has given place to discussion, and when the proper authorities determine on their policy.

The great mass of the people are prepared to follow those whom they have chosen to lead in the war, in whatever direction they may designate. They are, moreover, prepared to make whatever sacrifices in fortune, in privation, or even in life, that may be necessary to maintain their rights, liberties, and independence, and to secure for themselves and children the blessings of Constitutional Freedom. They have the highest confidence in the courage, prudence, judgment, and patriotism of those they have selected to lead them. No amount of criticism can shake their confidence, until the acts of the leaders of the revolution shall demonstrate that they are incapable of conducting our cause to success.

Their superior statesmanship, thus far, vindicates their wisdom. We will rally as one man, the people of the Confederate States, one and all, to sustain their policy, because it has proven to be the best, the wisest and most successful. We will listen to no more cavil. We will not forget that the leaders of the Revolution of '76 had their rivals, even amid the storms of war. And we will remember that the patriotism of our ancestors sustained their chosen leaders, frowned down discord and saved the cause.

A LEVY REMOVED.

The Quincy, (Ill.,) *Whig* says that the order for $15,000 levy for damages sustained by the train that the rebels recently fired into near Palmyra, has been countermanded. The property holders, who would have been made to pay the tax, begged off, because the damage was done by a worthless gang of marauders, for whose sport it seemed hard (to them) that they should be made to pay; notwithstanding the fact that they had made no effort themselves to restrain the ruffians, even if they had not actually encouraged them.

A HINT.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of Aug. 28 says:

"The great Northern Secessionist, who has been posted by Secessionists in Kentucky, to speak at their barbacues, Hon. Vallandigham, arrived in this city last night, and if it had not been for the strenuous efforts of those who love peace and good order, he would have been roughly dealt with. We would advise Mr. Vallandigham to seek some more congenial clime. This latitude has received an overdose of his secession physic—he had better move across Mason and Dixon's line. "A word to the wise," etc.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

Head-quarters Sixth Division, M. S. G., Brig.-Gen. M. M. Parsons, Commanding. Phelps' Farm, Springfield, Aug. 22, 1861.

Remembering several acts of kindness of yours, and hoping that you will place confidence in a report of mine, I will give you a short account in honor of the affair at Wilson's Creek, as far as I saw it in person.

Gen. Lyon attacked us before breakfast. I was awakened by Totten's battery opening within 1,200 yards of my tent. We were *surprised* completely. Siegel also attacked us in our rear, opposite Lyon's point of attack. The battle-ground presents large hills with deep ravines, thickly covered with small trees and underbrush. We had a "bushwhack" fight—regiment against regiment, advancing and retreating, for about three hours. Siegel's battery was taken (in our rear) by the gallant Louisiana Regiment at the point of the bayonet.

Lyon formed for his main attack—regulars, Kansas regiments, and a few dragoons—within two hundred yards of our battery; we thought they *might* be our own men. Gen. Price, after waiting some fifteen minutes, rode up alone within seventy-five yards, and found out who they were. When they attacked, our battery opened with canister, our infantry advanced, and for ten minutes there was one *unceasing roar of musketry* and thundering of artillery, a portion of Totten's battery replying to my guns. In the end of this last and terrible fire the enemy were driven from the field, leaving Gen. Lyon dead—not even taking his papers from the body. Before this Siegel was in full retreat; was charged by some Arkansas men, and with the remnant of Lyon's command, left for Springfield. Our total loss, as near as can be ascertained, is 517 killed and 720 wounded. Five of Siegel's guns were taken on the field. I had three of them in my charge that night.

Capt. Coleman, our old, steadfast friend, has met the death we, of old, predicted, and is buried on the battle-field; Col. Kelly is badly wounded in the arm; Wm. May also in the thigh; Col. Kelly will be at the next fight, however. May will not be well till Winter. Sam. Gilfillan has nearly recovered from his Carthage wound; is now on duty. Capt. Guibor is in the tent, slightly unwell; he was cut off early in the day of the fight, but escaped by riding through Siegel's lines; the dragoons fired on him and gave chase, but the captain's horse was too fast. This left me in command. I went into action with the battery three times, and was so fortunate as to be specially mentioned in general orders. * * *

We had a fine battery, nearly equal to our old one, and hope to do continued good service against our enemies.

We took about 400 prisoners, who have been released on parole. The National wounded are taken as good care of as our own, though that is not the best, medicine being scarce. Lyon's corpse is now within 100 yards of my tent; it was disintered this afternoon, and to-morrow starts for St. Louis.

Billy Corkery and Bob Finney are our Second and Third Lieutenants. Johnny Corkery is severely wounded, but will recover. I was wounded at Carthage, by ball, but am now well as ever. I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours truly,

W. P. Barlow, First Lieutenant Capt. G.'s Battery, M. S. G.

ST. MARK'S (FLA.) BLOCKADE.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of Aug. 19, says: 'On Wednesday last, the steamer *Mohawk* brought the sloop *Sloat* lately captured by her, up to the outer buoy below St. Mark's, where the crew of the steamer scuttled the sloop and sunk her across the channel, first having cut her deck to pieces with axes. The steamer then went out again to her old anchoring place. A boat from Fort Williams went to the sloop and succeeded in getting off her rigging, and some other articles. The place where the sloop was sunk was 4½ miles from Fort Williams, and out of the reach of the guns. The channel at the mouth of the St. Mark's is very narrow, so that, we presume the sinking of a single hull in it will effectually obstruct the passage of vessels into that port."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Some time since Marshal McDowell (U. S Marshal for Kansas,) addressed a letter to the U. S. Attorney General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri, until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on the subject. The following reply we find in the Leavenworth *Times:*

Attorney-General's Office, July 23, 1861.

J. L. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas:

Sir: Your letter of the 11th of July, received 19th, (under the frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas,) asks advice upon the question whether or no you should give your official services in the execution of the *Fugitive Slave law.*

It is the President's constitutional duty to "take care that *the laws* be faithfully executed." That means *all* the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And, of course you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State *in the Union.* The insurrectionary disorder in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal *status* of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union.

A refusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute *any* law, which properly belongs to his office, is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice.

Very respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

THE COMMISSARIAT OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

We make the following extracts from the letters of a correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury.* He writes from Richmond, which he says is "packed to suffocation by an innumerable crowd of idlers, *quidnuncs,* public officials and soldiers, for the most part red-capped, red-faced, pussy, panting, and perspiring; with ice at 12 cents per pound, and little of that to be had for love or money; where every gate is thronged with suitors, eager for papers to go from this or permits to visit that camp; where your nose and mouth is crammed with impalpable dust, and your ears stunned with the mutterings, grumblings, and curses of discontent or disappointment." He gives the following gloomy account of the condition of the Commissariat, and the consequent sufferings of the soldiers:

"There is universal complaint made of the want of efficiency in the Commissariat Department. It was felt severely and immediately after the battle of Manassas. Our brave troops, particularly the sick and wounded, suffered greatly. Some of the troops were without provisions from Sunday breakfast until Tuesday after the battle. Since then it has occurred more than once that many have been without food for twenty-four hours. Great indignation is felt throughout the Army and in Richmond on account of this outrageous and unendurable inefficiency. The efficiency of the Army is impaired, and even its movements retarded through the want of supplies. I learn it has been, and is, a matter of bitter complaint and earnest remonstrance by the commanding Generals. And not only is there a want of sufficient quantity, but the provisions are not good, are, in fact, positively unwholesome. It is not only so at the camps in Fairfax county, where the army is large, but also in other camps. A great deal of sickness is the natural consequence. One regiment near Aquia Creek, has lost sixty men, and another thirty. The weather has been intensely hot, and the great mortality is attributed by the troops to bad provisions, unsuitable at any time, especially during such a season.

The country people, camp-traders, and sutlers too, in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek, charge the poor fellows most extortionate prices for everything they buy. I have heard it is the same in other places, but that it is there, I am assured by the best authority.

And not only is the department of subsistence ill-managed, but the equally indispensable department to the mobility and efficiency, transportation, is also lamentably behind. It was the condition of these two branches of the Army which prevented Gen. Beauregard from advancing to meet McDowell, as he had intended. It was his unpreparedness in these which prevented him from following the defeated enemy from Manassas. It is these which now paralyze him, prevent a forward movement, and is daily losing the South the substantial fruits of the great victory. Beauregard has used superhuman exertions, and struggled against terrible and unappreciated difficulties and discouragements. His great determination, and the pluck of his troops have accomplished wonders. But the Executive *vis inertia* is a huge obstacle to success, and the public interests peremptorily require that no man, or set of men, should stand in the way."

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Washington:

"Gen. McClellan went out seven miles, late last Friday afternoon, to review Major-Gen. Hooker's Brigade, returning to the city after dark. During the review a number of Secessionists were discovered in ambush and arrested near the road between the troops and the city. It is thought that their object was to assassinate Gen. McClellan when on his way home in the evening. They were placed in the wagons, and under a strong guard were conveyed to the encampment.

It is stated upon reliable authority that an offer was lately made to Secretary Chase, on behalf of foreign bankers, to take $50,000,000 of the loan, provided the Government would promise to pay the interest at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Secretary, however, declined the offer, as he is confident in the ability of the Government to maintain itself without asking the aid of foreign capital.

In addition to the arrests named in previous dispatches, it is stated to-day that Mrs. Mayor Berret is under arrest in her own house. It is certain that there are two officers guarding the house—but the object is probably not to deprive her of her liberty, but to prevent the Mayor's private papers from being carried off until they have been examined.

THE CASE OF COL. McCUNN.

Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, Washington, Aug. 26, 1861.

General Orders, No. 3.—I.—At a General Court-martial, convened at Alexandria, Va., by virtue of Special Orders No. 74, of Aug. 14, 1861, from the Head-quarters of the Department of Northeastern Virginia, and of which Brig-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, United States Volunteer service, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. John H. McCunn, Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, upon the following charges and specifications, viz.:

Charge First—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Specification.—That Col. John H. McCunn, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers, did, on or about the afternoon of the 7th of August, 1861, at Willard's Hotel, so called, in the city of Washington, D. C., when asked by Lieut. R. F. Hunter, Second United States Infantry, then in command of a provost guard and on duty to show him his pass or authority for being there, failed to do so, and did use towards the said Lieut. Hunter most abusive, ungentlemanly and unofficerlike language, saying, "Go to hell. By God, Sir, by what authority do you demand my pass?" or words to this effect; and when told by the said Lieut. Hunter that he demanded his pass by authority of Col. Porter, Provost-Marshal, did reply in a very disrespectful manner, saying, "By God, I do not recognize your authority;" and after repeatedly being asked for his pass, did finally pull from his pocket a piece of paper and hand the same to Lieut. Hunter, saying, "There, damn you, will that do?" or words to this effect, and when informed by Lieut. Hunter that it was not a sufficient pass for him, and that he (Col. McCunn) would have to go to his quarters in arrest; and when asked for his name and regiment by said Lieut. Hunter, the said Col. McCunn did positively refuse to give his name in an insulting and profane manner, and did say: "I will see you damned before I will obey your arrest," or words to this effect. "You and all your guard are drunk;" the guard at the time being outside the hotel.

Charge Second—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Specification.—That Col. J. H. McCunn, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers, did, on or about the afternoon of the 7th of August, 1861, at Willard's Hotel, so called, when asked for his pass by Lieut. R. F. Hunter, Second United States Infantry, refuse to show it, and did use toward the said Hunter abusive and disrespectful language, saying: "Go to h—l, by G—d, Sir; by what authority do you demand my pass?" or words to that effect; and when told by the said Hunter, who at the time was in charge of a provost-guard, that his (Col. McCunn's) pass was demanded by the authority of Col. Porter, Provost-Marshal, the said Col. McCunn did say, "By G—d, I do not reognize your authority," or words to this effect; and when asked for his name by Lieut. Hunter, did refuse to give it; and when told by the said Lieut. Hunter that he would have to go to his quarters in arrest, the said Col. McCunn did say, "I will see you damned before I will obey your arrest," or words to this effect—all this at Washington, D. C.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, "Not Guilty."

To the specification of the second charge, "Not Guilty."

To the second charge, "Not Guilty."

FINDING OF THE COURT.

After maturely considering the testimony, the Court finds the accused as follows:

Of the specification of the first charge, "Guilty."

Of all that portion of the specification included from its commencement to the words "did fail to do so," inclusive, also "Guilty."

Of so much of the following portions as charge the accused with having refused to give to Lieut. Hunter his name or the name of his regiment, all on the first asking of Lieut. Hunter, but "Not Guilty" on the final asking.

Also "Guilty" of having refused to obey the arrest of Lieut. Hunter; and also "Guilty" of accusing Lieut. Hunter of being drunk.

Of the first charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the specification to the second charge "Guilty," with the exception of so much as charges the accused with having used towards Lieut. Hunter profane and abusive language.

Of the second charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

The Court does, therefore, sentence the accused, Col. J. H. McCunn, Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, to be reprimanded in General Orders from the head-quarters of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac.

II.—The General commanding confirms the finding and sentence of the Court; but in doing so he assumes that the sentence was made thus light in consideration of the inexperience of the accused. Col. McCunn, it would appear from the record, is ignorant of the first great principle which should guide all soldiers of whatever rank, viz., implicit obedience to proper authority. The authority of Lieut. Hunter, and his right to demand Col. McCunn's pass, were most clear and unquestionable. It was the authority directly delegated through the Provost-Marshal of the General commanding this Army, and should have been obeyed as respectfully and implicitly as if the demand had been made by the General in person. The manner of the officer making the demand should have had no influence, but the Colonel should have obeyed the order respectfully and promptly. If the manner of Lieut. Hnnter was improper—and that it was so is by no means clear to the General commanding—it was the duty of Col. McCunn to have retained his self-possession and self-respect, and to have complied with the direction to show his pass, trusting to subsequent action for redress. Col. McCunn showed by his demeanor, as it appears on the record, that he has yet to learn at least two things before he becomes competent to command a regiment, and these are—self-command and respect for proper authority. The pass shown by Col. McCunn was improper in form, and Lieut. Hunter was perfectly right in declining to recognize its validity. The paper submitted by Col. McCunn as his defence is in many respects irrelevant, and in others discreditable. The Court would have been entirely justified in refusing to receive it. The General commanding fully approves the finding of the Court, which characterizes the conduct of Col. McCunn as prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and desires to express the hope that this instance will be a sufficient warning to him and all other officers who may feel disposed to place themselves in opposition to the constituted authorities. The finding of the Court may be regarded as quite lenient, but the General is prevented from remanding the case to the Court for reconsideration, partly because the time of many valuable officers would thereby be consumed, and partly because he is willing to attribute Col. McCunn's misconduct mainly to the fact of his being an inexperienced soldier. This occasion is availed of to assure all persons in this Army, of whatever grade, that discipline and implicit respect for authority will, at all hazards, be enforced. The General commanding is happy to state that the vast majority of the Army evince the most soldierly and patriotic feeling, and that he is proud to command so noble a body of men. The exceptions are few indeed. Col. McCunn will resume his sword and his duties.

3. The general Court-martial, of which Brigadier-General George A. McCall is President, is dissolved.

By commad of Major-General McCLELLAN.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCHESTER A MILITARY DEPOT.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 28.

We have the pleasure of announcing that by order of Gov. Morgan, this city has been made a branch dépôt, or military rendezvous for troops, to be mustered into the service of the United States under the call for 25,000 more volunteers. The following is a copy of the order:

General Head-quarters, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, Aug. 27, 1861.

Special Orders No. 361.—Whenever eight companies for the force now organizing under General Orders No. 78, of not less than thirty-two men each, shall have assembled at the City of Rochester, and shall have been inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, the said city shall be considered a branch dépôt established at this city, and 30 cents per day for subsistence will thereafter be allowed for each recruit until the regiment shall be organized or ordered into service.

Brig.-Gen. Rathbone will detail an officer to take command, and will introduce in his report to the Department, the report from the branch dépôt hereby established.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DIRE THREATENINGS.

The *Freeman's Journal*, one of the rebel journals recently presented by the Grand Jury, and excluded from the mails, has ceased to exist, and in its stead we have the *Freeman's Appeal*, a paper which can hardly contain as much treason as the *Journal* used to disseminate, for it is but half the size of that sheet. This change, J. A. McMaster, the editor, says, will continue until "this crisis is past—till the Press can be free." He concludes his manifesto thus:

"In ceasing the publication of the *Freeman's Journal* we protest against the lawless violence to which we yield, and here publicly, as we have done specially to the responsible officials, we give notice that we will seek damages of them personally, at the earliest moment that liberty and order will be restored to the land in which we live."

ARREST OF A NATIONAL OFFICER.

Mr. Patrick Henry Donegan, who was employed by the National Government in making tidal observations at Calcasieu, Louisiana, was arrested on Aug. 21, by order of Gen. Twiggs. Mr. Donegan never sent his resignation to the Government, and continued his work until in the month of May he was requested by the State authorities to resign. The charge against him is that of being a spy. In his possession was found a draft on the United States Treasury for $80, dated in April last, and indorsed by himself. His papers will be examined by the Governor of Louisiana and Gen. Twiggs.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	[illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Futon	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship [illegible] from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday evening at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office [illegible] 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—A FINE STEEL-ENGRAVED portrait of GEN. McCLELLAN, from a recent photograph in the possession of his family. Price [illegible]. Agents wanted.
WILLIAM PATE, No 16 [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 2,
100 pieces Fancy Silks at 62½c.
100 pieces Fancy Silks at 75c.
100 pieces Fancy Silks at $1.
Much less than their usual value.
ALSO,
10 cases PLAIN BLACK SILKS
At lower prices than before offered.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.
Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods purchased during the recent panic, which [illegible] at little more than half cost of importation. [illegible] attention is called to Black Silks at [illegible] and [illegible] per yard.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITOES.—10,000 Pieces Nets for 60 cents per piece.
1,200 pieces Extra, 10 yards long, 2½ yards wide.
Hartwell's Patent, Palmer's Patent Canopies.
BOBINET, LACE, All kinds.
KELTY'S No. 359 BROADWAY.

300 PIECES 4-4 PLAID AND BROCHE EPINGLINE,
Suitable for the present season,
At 75 cents per yard.
Just received, will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS; splendid array of Paris modes. Largest, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever published. Fall number ready THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen [illegible] tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet [illegible] ums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅓ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, [illegible]—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.
Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for traffic.
Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.
Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.
Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.
They have acted as attorneys for more than 15,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.
All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.
Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING-WOOD,
At 20 cents for 10 or more boxes.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. [illegible] Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippen Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 50 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

BRUSHES.—E. & C. WOOD, EXTENSIVE MANufacturers of all kinds. A complete assortment on hand, and large quantities made at the shortest notice and lowest rates. Warehouse and office, No. 215 Pearl-st., between Fulton and Beekman sts., New-York.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $2.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers* [illegible] *receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half* on his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies Nine Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $2 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself.* [illegible] *Dollar as his Compensation.* The Weekly and Semi-Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Advertisements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Toodles—The Invisible Husband.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prize Babies, Tableaux, Burlesque, and Farce—Curiosities at all hours.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' INSTITUTE, No. 472 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

HOWES' ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

To Subscribers,

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

We published yesterday a brief announcement of the result of the expedition which lately left Fortress Monroe under the joint command of Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham, and this morning we give the full particulars, as furnished by our special correspondent who accompanied the expedition. As we anticipated, its destination was Hatteras Inlet, which has for some time been infested by a number of pirates, who have run out and in whenever they saw fit, with the utmost impunity. The rebels have also recently erected three small forts, one called Fort Hatteras, and the other Fort Clark, mounting about thirty guns, and occupied by some six or seven hundred men. The expedition left Fortress Monroe on Monday last, and made their rendezvous off the Inlet on Tuesday afternoon, when preparations were immediately made for landing troops on Wednesday morning. The number landed was about three hundred, the gun-boats meantime sweeping the beach with shell, to prevent any interference on the part of the rebels. The batteries were then engaged by the *Wabash*, the *Minnesota*, and the *Cumberland*, with the greatest effect, and during the first day were partially silenced, the troops on shore remaining in readiness to lend their aid at the proper moment. On Thursday morning the bombardment was recommenced, the ships having taken up new positions, and such was the terrible effect of their fire that the rebel commanders were speedily driven to capitulation, when our force on shore marched into the forts and took possession. The surrender was absolute and unconditional, Gen. Butler refusing to treat on any other terms. Upwards of six hundred prisoners were taken, including Commodore Barron, commanding the rebel naval forces in Virginia and North Carolina, and Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and several Colonels, Captains, and officers of lesser note. The rebel loss in killed is unknown, as they are said to have carried away a number of bodies. Two were found inside the forts. Eleven of their wounded were brought away with the other prisoners, who will soon reach this port on board the *Minnesota*. On our side there appears to have been not a single man killed or wounded. Three vessels were captured, one of which was loaded with cotton, ready to run the blockade, and a number of important documents were found, which will be of great service to the Government in determining who are and have been its enemies. On the whole, the expedition may be regarded as eminently brilliant and successful.

The facility with which the rebel privateers have been enabled to overhaul and capture so many Northern vessels, is explained by one of the documents captured at Hatteras. It is a copy of a letter from Robert G. Scott, late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port within a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. The privateers thus knew precisely when and where to look for the vessels, and six of those named in the list have been captured.

Our Washington dispatches state that the rebels appeared in considerable force, yesterday morning, on Munson's Hill, and the supposition was that they intended to commence an attack; but they finally retired without firing a gun. Several skirmishes have recently occurred between scouting parties, in one of which two members of the New-Jersey Third Regiment were killed.

The bark *Scio*, Capt. Follansbee, which arrived here on Sunday, brings some strange reports of the achievements of the gun-boat *R. B. Forbes*, Capt. Gregory, which left Boston about a week ago, and which afterwards got ashore on Monomoy Point, Cape Cod. The *Scio* was fallen in with by the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, on Wednesday last, thirty miles S. S. E. from Nantucket south shoals, at a late hour in the evening, and after the usual hail was boarded by a boat from the *Forbes*, the officer examining the ship's papers and departing apparently satisfied. The ship was going very slow at the time, and after the boat had reached the *Forbes*, Capt. Follenbee was surprised to hear the order given by her commander to "shot the guns," and in another moment a shot was fired at the bark. "What am I to understand by that?" inquired the astonished Captain of the *Scio*. "Aye, Aye," was the response, and then another shot was sent after him, cutting away the topsail brace and ventilating the topsail. The same boat and officer then boarded the ship a second time and inquired for coals, and requested the Captain to go on board the *Forbes*. This he declined to do, and after an attempt at an explanation, the two vessels parted company, apparently as much in doubt as ever as to each other's real character. Capt. F. predicts brilliant results from the "cruise" of the *Forbes*, in view of the [illegible] which he received from her.

The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday for the Railway Shares, and firm for the Government Securities. The new subscriptions to the 7.30 Treasury Bonds amounted to $300,000 for the day, and $1,220,000. Exchange, 107½@107¾ ℔ cent.

From the Times of Yesterday.

There appears to have been no further demonstrations against our lines on the other side of the Potomac by the rebels, yesterday, and nothing was seen of their pickets in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads. They contented themselves with raising a large secession flag on Munson's Hill, which could be seen plainly with a glass from the top of the ship-house at the Washington Navy-yard. They have a considerable cavalry force in the neighborhood, which could also be seen going through their evolutions.

Gen. Fremont yesterday issued a Proclamation declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri; the disorganized condition of the State Government rendering it both proper and necessary that he should assume the administrative powers of the State. The lines of the Army of Occupation are declared for the present to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River, and all persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within those lines shall be tried by Court-martial, and if found guilty of disloyalty to the Government, shall be shot. Thus far in the regular course;—Gen. Fremont goes still further, and, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, declares that the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, shall be confiscated to the public use, *and their slaves, if any they have, shall be declared free men.* This proclamation includes in its provisions all persons proven to have destroyed railroad-tracks, bridges, etc., and all persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, or in any way giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. It also promises immunity to all who will immediately return to their allegiance to the Government. The object of the proclamation, Gen. Fremont announces, is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and not to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law can be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner. He closes with an appeal to the public to sustain him in his efforts to vindicate the proper authority.

Following the declaration of martial law in Missouri by Gen. Fremont, Provost-Marshal McKinstry has issued an order forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of St. Louis without a special permit from his office; and railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a proper pass. Communication with the enemy is thus rendered somewhat difficult.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a dispatch which states that a body of Secessionists 4,500 strong, attacked 430 Home Guards and National troops, in the intrenchments at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, and were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed. This news, however, needs confirmation.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans which set at rest all doubts as to his safety. He expresses his confidence in being able to hold his position against any force which the rebel leaders are likely to send against him.

The body of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon arrived in this City yesterday, and was taken to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where it now lies in state. To-morrow the public will be admitted from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. At 3½ o'clock the body will be taken, escorted by the Seventh Regiment, to the New-Haven dépôt, when it will be taken in charge by Gov. Buckingham.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. R. De Trobriand, consisting of 550 men, took leave of their encampment at New-Dorp yesterday forenoon, and embarked shortly after 3 P. M., direct for Amboy. They go to Washington, where their ranks will be recruited from this City.

Another gentleman has taken up his residence in Fort Lafayette—Lieut. W. H. Ward, formerly of the frigate *Macedonian*, who, several weeks ago, resigned his position. On his arrival at this port on Friday, on board the store-ship *Relief*, he was taken into custody by order of the War Department.

The demand for Cotton was very brisk on Saturday, and prices again advanced materially. Sales 4,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 20c.@ 20½c., chiefly at 20c. ℔ lb. Flour was in lively request, and shipping brands were dearer by 5c.@ 10c. ℔ bbl. Desirable lots of Spring Wheat were actively sought after, and were firm; white inferior and common parcels were depressed and declining. An extensive business was reported in Corn, which was 1c. ℔ bushel higher. Pork was more freely purchased, chiefly for Government use, but at slightly reduced rates. Lard was in fair demand. Beef was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars were salable and buoyant. Naval Stores were inactive, as were also Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Molasses and Whalebone. Whisky was rather sparingly dealt in. The freight engagements were moderate. There were 500 vessels of all classes in port.

Slavery and the War—A Blow that Will be Felt.

There is no victory so complete as that which solves a great political dilemma, which has rested like a pall upon the public mind, destroying all life and spirit, paralyzing all enterprise and action, and producing all the consequences of a disastrous defeat. It is a happy stroke of genius that can overstep the bounds of tradition, or conventional rule, and show a clear path in a direction supposed to be beset with insuperable difficulties. Such is the service rendered the nation by Gen. Fremont's proclamation, placing Missouri under martial law, and visiting upon traitors, the penalties due to treason, with all the celerity of military dispatch. The traitor is to be divested of property, as well as life; and further, a blow is struck where it has long been seen it might fall, upon the institution which is both the cause and support of the rebellion. Self-preservation renders no other course as longer possible. If we would save ourselves, we must take from treason every weapon by which it can strike the deadly blow. We must maintain the rights of loyal men intact, but take from those in arms against us the means of keeping them in the field.

It has long been the boast of the South, in contrasting its strength with that of the North, that its whole white population could be made available for the war, for the reason that all its industries were carried on by the slaves, in peace as well as war; while those of the North rested upon the very men, who in case of hostilities must be sent into the field. For the North, consequently, to fight, would be the destruction of all its material interests; for the South, only a pleasant pastime for hundreds of thousands of men, who, without war, would have no occupation. The South was another Sparta, the Helots of which, a degraded caste, performed all the useful labor, leaving to the privileged one only the honorable occupation of arms. The vast host which the South has put into the field, has, to a great extent, made good these words. With the enemy at our throat, we must strike from under him the prop upon which his strength rests. It is our duty to save every life, and every dollar of expense in our power. By seeking to put down the rebellion only by meeting the enemy in the open field, is uselessly to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds, if not thousands of millions of money, and perhaps, after all, accept a disastrous defeat as the result.

In this crisis Gen. Fremont has sounded the key-note of the campaign that will be echoed wherever we have a soldier in arms. He has taken a step which cannot fail to produce a very marked effect throughout the South. He has declared that every slave who may be employed or permitted by his master to aid in the rebellion against the United States, shall be *free*. This, it will be seen, is no general act of emancipation. It has nothing to do with that general crusade against Slavery which many have urged as the proper means of carrying on the war. It simply confiscates the property of rebels employed against the Government. It does not touch the slaves of loyal citizens, nor affect the institution in any way, except as those responsible for it may choose to identify its fate with that of the rebellion itself. But just so far as Slavery actively supports the rebellion must it become the object of attack. Up to the present time nothing can be more marked than the forbearance of the Government towards Slavery. While it has from the beginning seemed certain that, if the South persist in war, Slavery must inevitably perish in its progress, the Government has carefully avoided everything which looked towards hostility against the institution itself. The constitutional rights of the slaveholder have been as scrupulously regarded, and as carefully protected, as if he had not repudiated the Constitution, and was not making war upon the Government which gives him this protection.

This course of things is to be changed. Hereafter Slavery will not be allowed to stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war. If slaves are employed against the Government, their masters will thereby lose all claim to their services. The fact of their being so employed will suffice to set them free.

It is impossible to avoid seeing that this proclamation of Gen. Fremont, carrying into effect the law of Congress, will be understood at the South to have a much broader application. The rebels will denounce it as an act of wholesale emancipation, and the slaves will thus be taught to regard it in the same light. Fremont's name, it will be remembered, was widely connected in their minds, in 1856, with the expectation of immediate freedom, and this act will revive all the passions and aspirations which were then aroused. It is useless to speculate upon the tremendous results to which such an impression may give rise. But it is very clear that Fremont's proclamation is, up to this time, by far the most important event of the war.

The Success at Hatteras Inlet.

The result of the naval expedition from Fortress Monroe, under command of Gen. Butler, is profoundly gratifying to the country. The success is indeed brilliant. The Union forces, numbering only one thousand, captured the fort and took prisoners forty-five officers and six hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and privates,—in all over seven hundred,—and without the loss of a man of the expedition. Among the rebel officers taken were a number of high rank, including Com. Barron, Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, two Colonels and a Major. Several of these unfortunate chieftains (Barron among them) are accustomed to be spoken of as "late of the United States Navy," or "late of the United States Army," as the case may be; and it does not detract from our pleasure at the late success to find these ingrates in the hands of the Government they have betrayed.

The capture of these prisoners will put altogether a new face on the position of the Union prisoners at Richmond. The Confederates will have their haughty bearing materially moderated. We exceed them largely now, in the number and rank of the officers we hold as prisoners; and if any more threats are received at Washington of what Mr. Jeff. Davis will do if we dare to hang his pirates, President Lincoln can make a fair offset to much Confederate menace by pointing to Commodore Barron, Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy.

But in addition to the great value of the prisoners taken, we have seized no small amount of property and belligerent advantage, in the barks laden with cotton and tobacco that were lying near Hatteras Inlet, and in the fortifications that the rebels were forced to surrender. These fortifications command the passage through the narrow belt of land that incloses Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, separating them from the ocean. This belt of land is on an average fifteen miles distant from the Virginia and North Carolina shores proper, parallel to which it runs for a distance of near one hundred and fifty miles. Hatteras Inlet is the main communication of the waters of Albemarle Sound with the Atlantic, and the fortifications seized and held by our troops do almost as effectually command them as Fortress Monroe commands Hampton Roads and James River. A pretty strong naval force will be needed to dislodge us from the position we have gained, and this the Confederates have not and cannot have. The number and character of the men that the Confederate Government had at Hatteras Inlet, and the formidable batteries they were planting there, is evidence of the high value they attached to the point. But they were too late.

It will be observed that Gen. Butler refused to permit the officers and men to retire, and insisted upon their unconditional surrender, "to be treated as *prisoners of war*." It may become a question of some interest, whether this stipulation takes it out of the power of our Government to treat those of them who formerly belonged to the United States service as rebels, traitors and deserters. Another interesting feature of the case is the discovery of proof that Robert G. Scott, our Consul at Rio Janeiro, has been aiding the Southern privateers in capturing our vessels. And still another, is the information that the rebels at Norfolk are getting short of guns and fuses.

We dwell on this achievement with special pleasure. It is the first and only venture in a line of policy that we have unceasingly advocated in the Times—that of assailing the enemy on his exposed sea-coast. We have entire command of the seas. The enemy is defenceless almost everywhere on his coast. Why not strike fifty such blows as that just given at Hatteras Inlet? These are the blows that tell on the enemy.

A Mistake.—We were misinformed in regard to the *Daily News*. A card from Benj. Wood, Esq., informs us that it has undergone no change, in either its editor or proprietor—and another from Mayor Wood denies the report that he had purchased it. The Mayor expresses, by very clear implication, his very decided dissent from the political course of the *News*, and reiterates his demand for a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion.

We suppose we are to infer from all this, that the *News* will continue to be published in the interest of the Southern rebels, if not, indeed, at their expense. In a circular issued from the *Daily News* office not long ago, it was stated that the paper was issued "by an association of individuals" who were opposed to the war. Who these individuals are, or where they reside, the circular did not state. Whether they actually live at the South, or are the agents here of the Southern Confederacy, is a matter of little consequence. They are doing the work and aiding the cause of the rebels in either case.

It cannot be supposed that the Government will permanently permit the prosecution of such a policy. The steps it has already taken show that it will not allow treason to be aided and encouraged in New-York any more than in Washington. It has already refused to permit the *News* to pass through the mails, or be sold in certain cities:—we presume this is only preliminary to its entire suppression, unless it should change its tone and stand by the Government of the United States.

The Blockade—Our Policy Present and Prospective.

We have intelligence from Washington that the Administration has no present intention of taking advantage of the permissive sanction given by Congress in the law of July 13, to the collection of duties on shipboard or to the entire closing of ports, which on the land side are in possession of the insurgents.

We think this a wise and prudent course. Not but that the President will be perfectly justified, when circumstances require, in exercising the powers conferred upon him by this law, and, without any reference to the blockade whatever, declaring authoritatively through what channels the United States will communicate commercially with foreign nations. But whatever may be the technical rights of our Government on this head, it is well to avoid the complications with the European Powers, which, in the present aspect of affairs, would inevitably arise from the exercise of these rights. The sentiment of the British Cabinet, on the announcement of an intended proclamation by the President closing the Southern ports and stationing vessels off certain ones for the purpose of collecting customs' duties, was announced by Lord Palmerston to the effect that such a proceeding would be a "practical supersession of the blockade." And an article from the *Moniteur*, which will be found in another column of this morning's paper, declares explicitly that "*the one or the other of these eventualities will give rise to disputes between England and the United States.*"

It is probable that these views are true expressions of European policy, and that in the present relations of the National Government towards the Southern insurgents, international misunderstandings might arise from these "eventualities," especially if European Powers were disposed to apply *au rigeur* the principles of international law to the state of things existing between us and the South. Hence the wisdom of the Administration's refraining, for the present, from introducing what would be but a complicating element into our diplomacy.

But we have not the least doubt that things will so shape themselves as that the European Powers will *not* be disposed to apply the precedents of international law to the present issue; but will see the necessity, in a case so unprecedented and *sui generis*, of conforming to the demands of the occasion, which will also be seen to be the demands of right and justice. Thus, it is an admitted principle of the law of blockade that if the closure be not regularly maintained, but some unprivileged ships are allowed to come out and others to go in, such a relaxation destroys the legal effect of the blockade. And yet it is obvious that in the case of the naval *surveillance* which we have established over the ports of the insurgents, and which, in lieu of a better term, we name "blockade," circumstances may arise which will make it necessary to relax, without actually raising it. For instance, there may be a number of loyal men in the blockaded city, to whom it may be not only advisable, but necessary, to send assistance. In such a contingency it would clearly be the duty of the officer in command of the blockading squadron to permit ships laden with the necessary articles to enter the port for the purpose of communicating with them if practicable. Would this necessarily be a "supersession" of the blockade? It would be to conceal a virulent hostility under the guise of a contemptible pedantry to make any such interpretation. So if, by and by, it becomes advisable to declare Savannah or New-Orleans a port of export and for imports of a certain class, (and it is easy to see how powerful an arm this would put into the hands of the Government,) to say that this annulled the blockade along the whole of the remainder of the Southern coast over which our squadrons hold watch, would be simply a gross violation of an established right. It is an undisputed principle that the political power of every country is competent to designate such ports, and such ports only, as shall be held and considered by foreign nations ports of entry. And in case the Administration finds it advisable to exercise this right in certain cases, the "blockading" force will then simply be in aid of the legitimate *surveillance* exercised by the national vessels engaged in our revenue service for the detection and prevention of smuggling.

We have no doubt that Foreign Powers will make liberal interpretation of all such measures, should it be found advisable by and by to put them into force. Meanwhile, no European Power has shown any other than the fairest temper in respect of the blockade. The London *Post*—an authority disposed to take any but a *couleur de rose* view of the question—recently says: "If the blockade be effectual, the first principles of public law tell us we must obey with a good grace, however disagreeable the restriction may be for one great staple of British industry and British wealth." It may be noted that our blockade is thus respected by foreign nations at a time when many authorities at home (who should be better informed) are questioning our right to blockade our own ports.

How to Collect the Direct Tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury begins to be annoyed, we see, by applications for appointment to the offices of Assessor and Collector under the Direct Tax law passed by Congress. If there should be an average of only one Assessor and one Collector to each county in the loyal States, there would be over a thousand of each class to be appointed, which would impose upon Secretary Chase a very delicate and onerous duty; for he can know personally but few of the men who seek these places, and would have to rely on the representations of their partisan friends for their intelligence, their integrity and fitness. As Mr. Chase would be held responsible by the country for the honesty which should characterize the assessment and collection of so large a sum of money as $20,000,000, he could not safely depute the appointment of the Assessors and Collectors to some Chief Assessor and Collector in each State. His position, should he be compelled to resort to this mode of collection, would be very embarrassing therefore, and no doubt, as an officer who loves his reputation, he would willingly avoid the risk of appointing dishonest men to serve the Government under the Direct Tax law.

In framing the law, however, it was wisely and fortunately determined to give each State the privilege of collecting the amount of the direct tax apportioned to it, and of having the same collected through the agency of State Assessors and Collectors. Every State has its internal revenue system, its County Assessors and Collectors, who make yearly returns of the valuation of property in their respective Districts, and collect the State tax assessed thereupon.

As the amount of the National Tax on each State is ascertained and assigned by the population statistics, it only remains that the amount should be distributed *pro rata* on the aggregate of the property in each State. This, it was clear, could be done just as well by the State officers on their own State returns, as by any appointees of the National Government under any new assessment—in fact, much more promptly and satisfactorily, because the State officers are already organized under a revenue system, have their established offices for the transaction of their business with the people, and are familiar with the valuations of property, the residence of owners, and all the details of the tax-gathering service. All this preparation of offices, acquisition of stationery and clerical help, and application to the study and comparison of values with a view to the satisfactory discharge of their duties, would have to be gone through with *de novo* by a set of National appointees. And it is easy to see what expenditures would be involved, and what sources of discontent would exist among the people in the comparison and inequality of the valuations of their property by National officers and by State officers.

But in addition to these considerations in favor of having the National Tax collected by each State through its existing revenue department, there was this other main one, that fully a million dollars will be saved to the people by this arrangement, which will otherwise be wasted among an army of office-holders. Under the most favorable circumstances, it would be impossible for Mr. Chase to have money collected under the Direct Tax law at a less cost than fifteen per cent. on the whole. Including commissions of collectors, pay of assessors, and office rent, office furniture, stationery and clerical service for both Assessors and Collectors, the probability is that the Collectors, the first year of putting a new system into operation, would cost fully twenty per cent. If the actual cost should be less, the likelihood is that defalcations, of which some few may always be counted on, would bring the net amount realized to the figures we have indicated. We discount at least a million dollars for commissions and losses, on the collection of the amount of Direct Tax that will be apportioned to the loyal States, and are confident the estimate is not an unreasonable one.

This large sum Congress considered to be worth saving. It also provided how it should be done? Simply by proposing to each State that it assume the service of collecting the National tax through its revenue officers, a deduction of fifteen per cent. from the amount required of it, being offered to each State which should enter into this arrangement. With so strong an inducement, it is not to be imagined that any of the loyal States will neglect to practice so obvious an economy; and the legion of lean seekers, who infest the Treasury Department, and madden its already overtasked Secretary, will do wisely if they return to their homes, and save the money they are wasting at the capital to pay their proportion of the direct tax. It is much more likely that the will pay than that they will collect it.

A Retiring Editor.—Gerard Hallock, Esq., who has been for thirty-four years the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, takes leave of that paper and the profession in a long editorial devoted mainly to a statement of the course he has taken in the present war. The paper passes into the hands of the junior proprietors, and will be edited by Mr. D. M. Stone, who has been connected with it for many years.

In spite of the very broad differences between Mr. Hallock's views of the present crisis and our own, we cannot suffer the occasion of his retirement to pass without expressing our regard for him as a man, and our respect for him as an able, laborious and conscientious member of a very responsible and difficult profession. Mr. Hallock is a gentleman of education, of little experience in the practical movements of society or the world, laborious, and to the last degree devoted to the duties of his profession,—a plain and homely, though clear and forcible writer, of simple personal habits, thoroughly and zealously religious, and enjoying the personal respect and esteem of all who know him. He retires to New-Haven, which has been for many years his residence,—and to the enjoyment of the very handsome fortune which is the fitting reward of his long-continued labors.

In speaking of the future course of the *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Hallock expresses the opinion that it "will not be greatly changed." We hope he is mistaken. Of late whether intentionally or not, it has been giving very great aid to the rebellion against the Government, and has greatly embarrassed and weakened the effort to maintain the Constitution and the Union. We trust its labors are not to be in that direction hereafter,—for if they are, the public will have gained nothing by the exchange,—nor is it at all likely that it will be allowed to continue in the same course with impunity for any considerable time to come. Of this, however, we shall know more hereafter.

The Fire Zouaves—A Special Request.—On Saturday night five or six compositors employed in the Office of the Times entered an eating-house on Chatham-street for refreshments. On coming out one by one they were set upon by a gang of rowdies who had followed and waited for them, and were knocked down and beaten. Their assailants claimed to be members of the First Regiment of Fire Zouaves, and declared that they took this mode of revenging themselves in part for the remarks that have been made in the columns of the Times on their conduct at and after the battle of Bull Run.

If this is a true statement of the case,—if these ruffianly rowdies were actually members of the Zouaves, and propose to vindicate the honor and character of their regiment by such proceedings, we beg them not to assail parties who are entirely innocent of the alleged offence. The printers of the Times have not the slightest shadow of responsibility for anything that has ever appeared in its columns on this subject. One of the men assailed on Saturday night happens to have been himself a member of the Fire Zouaves, and shared with the regiment the vicissitudes of the Bull Run affair. It is a little hard to assail one of their own number by way of answering attacks of which he as well as the rest was the victim. Justice in such a case and in their hands would seem to be more than usually blind.

The Editor of the Times is the only person connected with it who is in any way responsible for the remarks of which the Fire Zouaves complain, and if the injured reputation of the regiment requires that some one should be stealthily attacked and beaten on their account, he respectfully offers himself as the proper victim. To those members and friends of the regiment who have seen fit to call upon him in regard to the matter, he has uniformly declared his entire willingness, in this case, as in every other, to remedy any injustice that may have been done, and to publish any explanation or defence that may be offered. For whatever he has said of the conduct of the regiment, he has relied solely and exclusively on the official reports of Cols. Heintzelman and Porter, who commanded the regiment, and who ought to state nothing but the exact truth in regard to them. In the absence of any other testimony, we were bound to receive their statements as correct. If any officer of the Fire Zouaves will make report of their action presenting it in a better light than those of the officers named, or if any responsible member of the regiment will refute these charges, we shall be most happy not only to give full publicity to such statements, but to retract just as fully and unequivocally as they will warrant us in doing, whatever we may have said to the injury or discredit of the regiment. If this is not perfectly just and fair, we shall be greatly obliged to any one who will show us what would be. We have no doubt that the judicious and sensible men among the Zouaves will concede that it is both. If there are men of a different stamp among them, who care nothing about the facts or the evidence, but feel bound to resent by violence and brutality the publications in question, we have only to request them not to select innocent parties as their victims.

What Caused the Panic?—This question is gradually receiving a satisfactory answer, as the facts of the case from time to time come to light. In the very interesting statement of Dr. Stewart, the Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment, which we published yesterday, occurs the following paragraph:

"While working among my wounded—there being at that time over fifty of our brave Minnesotians stretched bleeding and ghastly upon the grass under the trees of the beautiful grove wherein the hospital was located, *a mounted officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff suddenly rode up to the door of the church, and loudly cried out to us: 'We're whipped to death—a retreat has been ordered—retreat immediately!'*"

This was the way in which "a mounted officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff" saw fit to communicate the fact of defeat to a crowd of officers, soldiers and wounded. What could he expect from it but a panic? Other officers are reported to have used language of the same sort,—equally well calculated to spread alarm among the troops and to render it impossible to preserve order. We believe the panic was due in very great degree to the conduct of those whose duty it was to calm the troops and prevent any alarm which should interfere with their orderly retreat. Instead of doing so, some of the officers seem to have been among the loudest, as well as among the first, to lose all presence of mind and to increase instead of allaying the apprehensions of the men.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. Spencer, of Connecticut; Lieut. Geo. W. Dresser, of Sherman's Battery, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Col. D. B. Sackett, of the U. S. Army; Geo. Smith, of London; Jno. Purdue, of Indiana; F. Van Alpans, R. D. Commelin, M. G. Luercher and G. A. Koell, of the Dutch steam war-frigate *Zealand*, from Annapolis Roads; R. Knott, of Louisville, and G. Wilshire, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. H. A. Conant, Capt. G. P. Edgar, Capt. J. B. Plummer, Surgeon G. G. Lyons, Lieut. Clark and others, of the military escort of Gen. Lyons' body, Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, of Philadelphia; Col. Reeve and Major Sallade, of the U. S. Army, John Conklin and lady, N. Y., and C. Wendell and family, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Charles H. Sperrill, of Albany; Professor Leager, of the U. S. Naval Academy; L. Rawson, of Ohio; Prof. Jellson and family, of Washington; S. M. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and T. Dane and F. Williams, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. R. Rathbone, of Steuben County; Judge Manchester, of Chicago; Judge Trimble, of Kentucky; J. B. B. Nash, of St. Paul, Minn.; and A. Stewart, of Portage, are at the International Hotel.

Hon. Edward Bates and C. Gibson, of Missouri; Hon. A. Welch, of Saratoga; C. G. Myers, Attorney-General of New-York; G. A. Garrettson, of Muscatine, Iowa; Capt. Romertz, from Washington; Lieut.-Col. Vanderbilt, of the U. S. Army; and C. H. Bradford and C. A. Stillman, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Cecil Johnson, of Washington; T. W. Rae, of the U. S. Navy; and F. Vine, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Fires on Staten Island.—About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame dwelling at Stapleton, owned by Carl Constantius, and was entirely destroyed. Another fire broke out at 12:30 A. M. in the carriage manufactory of Mr. Young, at Castleton, which was also entirely destroyed.

STATE POLITICS.

[illegible] of the Democratic State Committee for Party Nominations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible]pose to discuss briefly in the present [illegible] whether patriotic citizens who have here[illegible] Democrats can unite in support of a [illegible]ket at the coming election, on the grounds [illegible] in the call of the Democratic State Com[illegible] begin with a quotation from the docu[illegible] referred to that "the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of Party to those of the country;" and proceed to inquire how far the adoption of this sentiment necessitates the re[illegible]ation of the party organization sought to be [illegible]ed.

Let us glance at the state of the country. Eleven States of the Union have revolted from the authority of the Federal Government, and have placed an army of over 100,000 men within a few hours' march of the National Capital. With a portion of this force a great battle has been fought resulting in the total rout of the National troops engaged. Another formidable army is now advancing unimpeded over the larger portion of the State of Missouri. At different points along the borders of the district in revolt large bodies of hostile soldiers are stationed in readiness for offensive or defensive operations.

The [illegible] proposition on which this military [illegible] stands, is that the seceded States are of [illegible] independent and absolved from allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The National Government affirms the counter proposition, asserts the obligations of this instrument as binding, and appeals to trial by battle. Thus far the balance of advantage in actual conflict, has preponderated in favor of the Confederate States, and unless something is done by the Government to change this result, the proposition of the South stands affirmed. The existence of the American Union hangs on the overthrow of its enemies; the character and power at home and abroad, of the loyal States hang on the same attainment. I will not speak of the Republican form of Government as itself being on trial, though it is the opinion of monarchists that such is the fact. If the question be not whether we are to have a Republican form of Government at all, it certainly is whether our Republican institutions, as established, are to be preserved.

It is thus seen that in the country we have already a formidable opposition party—a party which has repudiated the Constitutional ballot-box, and thus far not unsuccessful, seeks with bayonets to impose its will on the Government itself. The Administration is provided, it is evident, with an opposition of sufficient magnitude and importance not only to engage its full attention and energy, but to demand of the people of the country for its suppression the entire resources of their power. The question is now presented, shall another party of opposition to the National Administration, engaged as it is in the work of suppressing rebellion, be formed within the loyal States, and in New-York on the grounds set forth in the call in question?

It must be premised that the vitality of such an opposition party would lie in its opposition. In so far as it concurred with the Administration it would have no strength, and afford no reason why any one should attach himself to it. Its prosperity would depend on its success in enforcing on the popular mind its positions of dissent from the action of those having control of the Government. It might advocate the war in general; but in special everything would depend on its practical cooperation with the persons vested with actual authority. The latter the conditions of its existence would pledge it to refuse. The activity of its supporters would be exerted to demonstrate wherein the Federal Administration had proved a failure and unworthy of popular confidence. A strait wider and more impassable than that in which foams the Charybdis would be formed, on the opposite heights of which parties would range. There would be no gain in a nominal support by Democrats of the war, if every measure connected with its practical management should be met with such unfriendly criticism and disapproval as would be calculated to draw off from the adherents of the President and add to those of the opposition. Whoever desires to sustain this war and prosecute it with vigor, cannot contribute to his purpose more effectually than by putting power into the hands of those in actual authority.

Let us now see, waiving for the moment all other branches of the discussion, what direct influence on the affairs of the country an opposition party would be able to exert. The President is elected for four years, and will undoubtedly serve, unless prevented by death, till the close of his term. No constitutional action of any party could eject him from his place before that time otherwise than by impeachment. The present Congress must remain unchanged for two years, and no question relating to the conduct of the war can be decided by the people at an election in any manner so as to operate directly on the officers of the National Government before the sitting of the new Congress, two years from next December. Within this interval, how much will have been accomplished for good or ill in the matters which now engage our solicitude. The leading issue of the war will undoubtedly have become settled in one way or another. The Confederate States will have practically enforced their independence; or the arm of the Government will have put down rebellion and treason. Now, it is evident that the responsibilities which relate to this war rest with this Administration and with this Congress. They are concerns to be dealt with now, and not to be put off for future deliberation. When history shall come to judge of current affairs in connection with their causes, it will, I doubt not, judge with sufficient asperity of the deeds of the Republican Party. But the men of to-day are actors and not historians, and like practical thinkers everywhere, must occupy themselves with such considerations, and such only as are pertinent to the particular exigency which has [illegible]. To what end, then, I ask, create an opposition party out of issues, which, though now [illegible], can, from the nature of the case, never [illegible] to be acted on by a Democratic succes[illegible]?

The Administration has need of the thorough and hearty support of the whole country—not merely of such direct support as may proceed from the legislative branch of the General Government in the voting of money and men for carrying on the war, and such as may proceed from the action of the constituted authorities of the several States—but that moral support which springs from the zeal of a people united for one purpose, and which manifests, through its influence on the soldiery, on capital, on the opinions of foreign Governments and individuals, and the begetting of a spirit of public confidence, the will and the power of a nation to achieve its ends. While powerless for good from inability to touch the war at any point of vital control, it is clear that there would not be wanting to such an organization as we have been considering the most ample and adequate opportunity for harm. The public mind would be sown with distrust and dissension; capital could be discouraged from affording its necessary suplies; the ardor of individuals in the military and civil service would be dampened, and if some of the State administrations could be controlled by the opposition, there might not be lacking occasions to harass and thwart the action of the National authorities.

Let us now examine the call which is made by the Democratic State Committee, and see on what particular basis they propose to establish a party of opposition to the National Administration. It appears somewhat singular, that a rejection by them of a proposition of union with another political organization should begin with a declaration, that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of party to those of the country. If their opponents were willing to merge political identity, in consideration of the proposition which the Democratic Committee have announced, why should the same proposition be by them made a starting point in setting up the claims of party?

The next assertion of the call is that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace. Peace upon what terms? Does any one imagine that peace can be now had on any other terms than the unconditional acquiescence of the Government in the independence of the Confederate States, and does the Democratic Committee intend to recommend this? The fortune of war has been appealed to, and we have not won the victory. The contest is not decided unless we choose to so consider it and against us. Let no Democrat be deceived. We all desire peace; but never so much, I trust, as for it to be willing to abandon all that for which the war was begun. This question whether the Government of the United States is to be broken up must be decided by arms. Woe to the Democrat who falters and cries peace as soon as he finds himself fairly committed to the labors and burdens of a great undertaking. Let us not conceal from ourselves the truth. Peace is treason, at any time before it is made in our power to accomplish the legitimate object of the war, viz.: the reëstablishment of the authority of the Constitution over the Confederate States. The Administration will be at all times ready to make peace when this object can be accomplished. He who counsels it before that time would become an accessory to the subversion of the Government.

But were we disposed to grant the independence of the revolted States, it would be difficult, if not impossible, in the present condition of things, to arrange the terms of separation. How much of the public territory would we grant to the South? how much of the National Debt should it pay? who should defray the expenses of the war? how secure to the North the free navigation of the Mississippi? what recompense should Texas make for her debt assumed by the United States, or Florida for her purchase money? If a peace were made now the settlement of all these questions would be regulated by the *status* in which the conflict had left the contending parties. The terms of the peace, in short, would be an expression in material advantages acquired on the pert of the one party or the other of the events which the war had given to history.

The next proposition of the document in question is, that the restoration of the Union is to be sought by extending equal justice to all the States. This statement would seem to imply that a denial of equal justice to the seceded States had without fault of theirs brought on the present dangers. It is a proposition, however, which, in a general sense, if no covert specific interpretation is intended, is sufficiently correct.

"That no war or peace is defensible which is based on the idea of the ultimate separation of the States," is a remark which, whether truthful or not, appears to have no immediate applicability.

Another proposition is "that sectionalism at the North is a pregnant source of the evils that afflict us." I believe this to be true; but it does not occur to me that conviction of its truth would afford a correct basis for opposition to the National Administration.

In repudiating the Democratic call in this emergency, I may say personally that I do not embrace Republicanism. I am no Republican. The distinctive principles of, the Republican party as such, I cannot espouse. I voted against the Chicago Platform, and should do the like again in the same circumstances. It is not from any change of political faith that, as a Democrat, I am willing to forego past differences with men of hostile politics; but because I regard all questions as swallowed up in the one absorbing issue of National existence. The Chicago *Times* has said that it could not lie down, for any purpose, with GREELEY, LOVEJOY, WILSON and others; I am personally less nice, and can lie down with any American citizen who labors to avert the ruin of his country. I do not understand that the Administration regards itself as now standing on the Chicago platform. The flood which brought with it this rebellion swept away the Anti-Slavery planks of that unhappy fabric from all place save in history.

One objection is made to the Administration with much show of reason—that it still continues in removing from office Union men who are Democrats. If the Administration desires the people to observe no distinctions in respect to former politics, itself undoubtedly must make no such distinctions. Nothing would give to the country at large greater confidence in the fidelity of the President to the highest interests of the nation, than the appointment of one or two prominent capable Democrats like HOLT or DIX, in the place of some of the unpopular members of the present Cabinet. Asking of the people to discard party, the President must himself set an example of disregard of party affinities. There is no salvation for the country except in forgetfulness by President and people of all save the imminence of present perils, and the means of providing escape from these perils.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

Our Commercial Interests—Neglect of the Navy Now and During the Last War with Great Britain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been no phase of the rebellion more humiliating to the nation than that of the outrages committed upon American commerce by the rebel privateers. New-York, as a great commercial city, is keenly sensitive upon this point. At the commencement of the rebellion, the idea of the rebels ever being able to damage our commerce on the high seas was hooted at: it was considered too insane to be given one moment's thought. But the few months past have taught us that what we deemed Quixotic boasts on the part of the traitors have proved a sad reality to our commercial men. Vessels sailing under the American flag are seized almost within gun-shot of the New-England coast, while the Gulf of Mexico has become a dangerous place for our mercantile marine. To such an extent have these depredations upon our commerce been carried, that merchants in the West Indies do not consider it safe to ship goods in American bottoms. It is a lamentable fact that our Navy, hitherto the pride of the nation, has been unable to protect our commerce in our own waters. There is no use of shutting our eyes to this fact. As well might a merchant who was going behindhand in business refuse to look at his books because it made him feel unpleasant, and keep on in the same course waiting for something to turn up. We have heretofore considered our sea coast of such an extent as to defy almost the combined navies of any of the two great European Powers to keep up an efficient blockade; yet, in the present crisis, when everything depended upon prompt and energetic action, vessels of our Navy, as they chanced to come straggling in from foreign cruises, were sent down to blockade the whole Southern coast; and orders were given for the construction of new vessels, as if the Navy Department calculated upon having a protracted business on its hands. This course of action has given great dissatisfaction to the shipping interest as well as to the country.

At the beginning of the rebellion the Government gave out that the privateers were to be treated as pirates and receive summary punishment, and desired European Governments to treat them as such; but the first capture that is made, instead of giving the pirates a drum-head court-martial, and stringing them up to the yard-arm of a man-of-war, they are tenderly shipped off to New-York, and imprisoned, to await the slow action of the Courts. This has emboldened the rebels, and caused the idea to spread that our Government dare not treat them in any other manner than as prisoners of war. It is surmised that our Government adopted this course in consequence of the rebel threats of retaliation, considering it much more humane and likely to prevent the spilling of unnecessary blood. If this is correct, the Government is not made of the right material to crush out rebellions of such magnitude as this one has grown to be. If the privateers are pirates deserving of no clemency, treat them as such, or else have the manliness to treat them as prisoners of war, and not burden the Courts with their cases. Contrast this action of the Government with that of WASHINGTON'S, in the case of ANDRE. That unfortunate officer had the sympathy of a large portion of the Continental Army; the British had threatened retaliation if he was executed. In the face of this, WASHINGTON knew that it was necessary to show the world that we were a nation, and dared act as such. ANDRE had been guilty of acting as a spy; the laws of nations had settled the punishment for that act; the court-martial had pronounced against him, and WASHINGTON determined to teach the British that threats of retaliation could not swerve an American commander from what he deemed the discharge of his duties, and ANDRE was hung. WASHINGTON was firm not only against the threats of the enemy, but the entreaties of his own friends. We want a little of that spirit now-a-days. The President's answer to JEFF. DAVIS' messenger concerning his privateers should have been similar to that of PUTNAM'S answer to Gov. TRYON, when that functionary threatened vengeance in case PALMER should be executed as a spy—"Sir, John Doe and Richard Roe were captured on the high seas, as pirates; they were tried as pirates; they were condemned as pirates; and you may rest assured they will be hanged as pirates. P. S. Afternoon.—They are hanged." This would have not only convinced the traitor conclave, but the world, that our Government was in earnest, and when they said pirates, they meant pirates.

This neglect of our Navy is no new thing. In the last war with Great Britain, it was proposed to lay our Navy up in harbor, and Commodore RODGERS was instructed to keep his fleet in the harbor of New-York. It was altogether owing to those outside of the Government Departments that we now have any brilliant naval exploits on record during that war. Capts. STEWART and BAINBRIDGE protested, in the most earnest manner, against such action. They promised victory for our vessels, in eight cases out of ten, when they had anything like an equal chance. When these heroic spirits were told that the decision concerning the National vessels could not be changed, and that it was the intention of the Government to rely mainly upon privateers, they spent nearly the whole night in drawing up a remonstrance to the President. Its language was plain and to the point; and when they laid it before the Secretary of the Navy, he objected to it as too strong and stern to present to the President, and advised them to smooth it down. This they refused to do—they meant what they said, and wanted the President to so understand it; and he did so understand it, for MADISON assumed the responsibility of acting independent of his Cabinet, and the nation has reaped the benefit of such action.

The advice of our commercial men to the Government has been, "do not wait to build vessels—use the mercantile marine, and sweep these pirates from the seas before they have an opportunity to damage our commerce." If the shipping merchants of New-York and Boston had had the management of this matter, there would soon have been an end to the rebels' vision of plunder on the high seas. These men look at the affair in a practical, business light, and would use practical means for the accomplishment of their purpose in the shortest space of time. Government is a practical thing, not designed to try experiments or work out theories, but to act in the speediest and safest manner to protect the interest of the governed. We must have more practice and less theory to squelch out this rebellion, and the sooner it commences the better it will be for the nation. Let our commercial men persevere in their efforts with the Government, and we will soon have the requisite energy diffused in this department.

NAUTICUS.

Abd-ul-Azis, or the Christening of Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Experience demonstrates that when the social and political institutions of a country are so vitiated as to reflect upon the manners of the people, weaken public morals, and imperil the very existence of the State; that when the nation, enervated by long-rooted prejudices and by perverted social habits, has lost the moral courage to deal manfully with them—it oftentimes suffices to bring the pruning-knife of reform on the diseased part to restore it at once to a long life of prosperity and greatness.

The present state of the Turkish Empire is an example in point. A couple of months ago that Empire, weakened by two centuries of unfortunate wars, and by the unlucky reforms of Sultan MAHMOUD, was a ceaseless object of trouble and perplexity for Europe, in the eyes of which all its former prestige was lost. It had neither agriculture, industry or commerce; its coffers were empty, its police inefficient, its judges corrupted, its soldiers mutinous, its army disorganized, its provinces disaffected, its territory dismembered. The Mussulman, given to the practice of a sombre and intolerant religion, showed himself unable to live under the restraint of the law. The *Zanzimat*, or Constitution of 1839, was rejected by them as incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Koran. Incensed by the repeated reforms which were alternately attempted by Sultans SELIM, MUSTAPHA and MAHMOUD, they one day resolved to revenge themselves upon those whom they suspected, with good reason, to be instrumental in urging their passage. The massacres of Syria were the results of that resolution. Impotent to give satisfaction for this outrage, the weak voice of ABD-UL-MEDJID could raise but a vain protest against his rebelled subjects. Foreign nations were obliged to interfere. A European Congress was convened about the Syrian massacres. Resolutions were adopted that the Christian population living in that part of the Turkish Empire were in danger. France received the mission to go and chastise the rebels, and prevent the remaining Christians from sharing the fate of their massacred brethren.

But the hour was soon to come when a new leaf was to be turned in the history of the successors of MOHAMMED. To the vacillating and corrupted power which the voluptuous reign of ABD-UL-MEDJID have rendered still more abject and contemptible, a new power is going to succeed. The dark angel of death, which MOHAMMED places by the bed of the true believer, carries away the last adept defender of the Koran. ABD-UL-MEDJID dies; ABD-UL-AZIS ascends the throne, and a new era commences for Turkey.

A keen observer of the transformation which had lately taken place in the population of the Empire, and of the perils to which it was exposed, ABD-UL-AZIS knew, from his own observations, that no people was able to enjoy a very high position unless their social institutions were stamped with a character of freedom and equality agreeing with the spirit of the age, and that polygamy, like Slavery, existed in opposition to both. No sooner was he on the throne than his first idea was an attempt at a reform in that direction. A decree signed by his hand liberates all the women that the traditions and the faith of the Empire held prisoners within the golden walls of the seraglio. At the same time he proclaims his intention to live hereafter with a single wife. In his eyes, the Koran is but the code of the coarsest kind of sensualism. He gives up the Eden of MOHAMMED, with its population of black-eyed houris, and invites his subjects to imitate his example. The Christian marriage receives the approbation of the Commander of the Faithful. The believers in MOHAMMED bend their head in dismay, and prophecy that the end of the world has come.

In this reform the noble heart of the new Sultan did not stop. He has just proclaimed a new one which, more than the first, is calculated to shock the feelings of his subjects, and revolutionize his empire. It is known that a matter of faith with the Mussulman is that the "Osmanlis alone are men," and that all other people are dogs. "Despise the other nations," says MOHAMMED. The persecution exercised against Christians in former times, the massacres which have just been perpetrated in the remote provinces of the empire, and the line of separation which still exists in Constantinople between the Turks and the Christians, are a natural consequence of this religious maxim. To put down this idea, to erase this egotistical maxim from the Turkish code, and establish religious and political equality all over the empire, has been the next reform attempted by ABD-UL-AZIS. To this effect, he announced in his opening speeches that all the subjects of the realm were equal, and that the authors of the Syrian massacres were going to be severely punished. A few days afterwards he issues a decree conferring the high rank of the Pachalick upon several Christians; a bold innovation, entirely at variance with the Turkish law. Previous to this, no Christian could be elevated to that station unless he had abjured his religion, and embraced that of MOHAMMED. This measure virtually puts the Christians on an equal footing with the Mohammedans, and secures to them the protection of the authorities of the land.

Let us say in conclusion, that these reforms, carried within the last two months, have taken every one by surprise. Before this the present Sultan wns looked upon as a strict observer of the Koran, and in his person rested the last hope of the true believer. This conduct, since his elevation to power, have baffled their expectations, and elated the hearts of the Christian population. It is to be hoped that he will be able to cope with the numberless difficulties and obstacles which the new policy he has just inaugurated cannot fail to encounter and to persevere in his reforms. On this condition he may still save the Ottoman Empire from an imminent fall. This policy, though dangerous in the application of the means to carry it, is simple in its object. It consists in giving to the Christian population, composing two-thirds of his empire, the same privileges and immunities as are to be found in our midst; to look upon all religious belief in the same light, and to grant to all native and naturalized citizens of the empire, the same civil and political rights, whatever his faith, birth or opinions may be.

President's Power and Duty over Traitors and Traitorous Presses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President, in his two capacities of Supreme Executive and as Commander-in-Chief of our Army, Navy, and Militia in National service, has constitutional power to enforce our National law over every part of the United States, and in time of war to control all persons and things, at home or abroad, according to the necessities of martial exigencies, and to supersede, to the extent that he shall judge necessary, domestic or foreign law, for military reasons. (Const. U. S., Art. 2; 17 John. R., 52; 1 Curtis' C. C. R., 308; 4 Whea., 259; 9 How. W. S. R., 603; 13 Ib., 115; 16 Ib., 164; Gardner's Institutes, 33, 35, 78, 208, 600–608.)

These powers are supreme and discretionary, and no Court or Judge can review the President's martial acts or decisions in war, and impeachment is the remedy, if he intentionally and wrongfully exercises this power, and no action or *habeas corpus* can lie or be employed against the President or his officers to examine, defeat, or control this high constitutional and beneficent authority. (Ib.; 11 How., 272, 284; 4 Whea., 634; Gardner Inst., 274, 275, 364.) The military power of the Commander-in-Chief by the Constitution has no limit but the necessities of a foreign or civil war, and of these he and his commanders are the sole judges. (Ib.) Hence all persons and things having relation to such war or to its successful prosecution are subject to the President's martial control. He can declare martial law in any city or place, though a general suspension of the *habeas corpus* in a State may perhaps require an act of Congress. He may stop all intercourse by sea or by land, by mails, by express or otherwise. He may stop or arrest Presses or persons giving information, or aid, or comfort, to such domestic or foreign enemy. He may arrest, try by court-martial and punish all persons aiding an armed foreign or domestic foe in any manner, such judgment being approved by Congress. The Constitution having conferred upon the President, as Commander-in-Chief, full jurisdiction over traitrous persons and Presses, to arrest and punish summarily those martial offences and criminals according to his discretion. It is to be hoped that all domestic traitors and Presses will be speedily crushed by the President's mailed hand.

An act lately passed makes it criminal to conspire to overthrow the Union or Government authority, hence the traitorous newspapers. Gov. MAGOFFIN, BEN. WOOD, Senator BRIGHT, BRECKINRIDGE, his New-York State Committee, and others, are now guilty of such conspiracy, and they may be legally stopped or arrested for the safety of our Republic.

Public sentiment will sustain the President in his efforts to see that the Republic take no detriment.

HAMILTON.

Official Views of the French and English Governments on the American Blockade.

From the London Correspondence of the Moniteur, Paris, Aug. 13.

Uneasiness begins to be felt here with regard to our future relations with the United States. The Cabinet of Washington, and the Americans of the North, show themselves, in general, deeply irritated at the hesitating attitude adopted by England in the pending civil war; and it must be confessed that the tone in which certain English journals have criticised the Manassas affair, is not calculated to modify this impression. Two circumstances may change the amicable character of our relations with the United States: One is the intention announced by the Government of Washington, to collect the Customs duties on board of vessels lying off the ports now in possession of the Confederate authorities, (and assuredly England would resist this pretension, for the reason that we would probably have to pay double duties, viz.: at sea to the Unionists, and in the port to the Confederates;) the other is the design ascribed to Mr. LINCOLN, of declaring that the ports occupied by the rebels cease to be ports. At the first glance it is difficult to understand the policy of the latter project; but the intention seems to be to request the Captains of English vessels not to enter the ports in question, and, if they persist in doing so, to consider the act as an attempt to aid and sustain the rebels against the laws of the United States, which might bring about a rupture with Great Britain. *It is highly probable that the one or the other of these eventualities will give rise to disputes between the two countries.* The project of declaring that the ports of the South cease to be ports is almost an avowal that a real blockade does not exist; for if the entrance to these ports were strictly closed, seaward, what need of any such declaration? If, then, English ships are able to enter the ports in question, they will certainly do so, and the result may be many causes of conflict.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the premises No. 905 Broadway, occupied as a liquor by SUSER & XAVIER. The stock was all destroyed, involving a loss of $1,200, which is partially covered by insurance in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Messrs. FOX & POLHEMUS, is damaged to the amount of $300; said to be insured. The Fire Marshal will investigate the circumstances attending the fire, which appears to have been the act of an incendiary.

Prof. Martignon's New Parisian Hair Restorative acts upon new and scientific principles. The hair is a hollow, colorless tube, closed at one end, with a bulbous root at the other, from which flows the coloring matter. When it turns grey, the supply ceases. Prof. Martignon's Restorative penetrates the roots, supplies the coloring matter, which again flows into the hair, restoring its first beauty. Trial packages, one week only, 10 cents. Address PROF. MARTIGNON, Station C.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1861.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions dispensed with great care.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—LEMON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, by Rev. Samuel B. Willis, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR to Miss EUGENIA T. LEMON.

ADAMS—AMOS.—In Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. H. Warner, Mr. H. W. ADAMS to Mrs. JANE M. AMOS, eldest daughter of the late A. W. Campbell, all of Hackensack.

DIED.

HYDE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 1, STEPHEN HYDE, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Father Matthew, Olive Branch, and Neptune Divisions S. of T., and all other temperance friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 123 Prince-st., without further notice.

LUBKE.—In this City, on Sept. 1, at 6 o'clock, P. M., CHARLES LUBKE, of Brandenburg, Prussia, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., from his residence, 89th-st. corner of 8th-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, FRANK HOPKINS SMITH, son of James B. and Annie D. Smith, aged 19 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) at No. 158 West 49th-st., without further invitation.

PARKER.—In this City, Sept. 1, of consumption, GAINS PARKER, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. W. D. Borden, No. 340 3d-av.

BUNKER.—In this City, on the 1st inst., in the 23d year of her age, ANN ELIZA, wife of Charles S. Bunker, and daughter of Abraham B. Coleman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further notice.

CORBET.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 1, ELIZABETH, wife of John Corbet, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 154 Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ARCHER.—In this City, on the 1st inst., ELIZA, widow of James Archer, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Her friends and those of her brothers, William and James W. Gerard, are respectfully invited to attend.

HENDRICK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, 1st inst., HENRY HENDRICK, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 94 9th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notification.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, SIMPSON BUCHANAN, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 66 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence No. 5 North Moore-st., on Monday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

COATES.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 31, CHARLES COATES, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 250 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Toronto (C. W.) papers please copy.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, MARIA E. PIERCE, daughter of John and Eliza Pierce, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Peter Erben, deceased, are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, to-day, from the residence of her parents, Fulton-av. near Grand-av., Brooklyn.

THOMAS.—In Yonkers, Sunday morning, the 1st inst., at the house of his son-in-law James C. Bell, PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Baltimore, aged 85 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Walker, No. 54 Union-place, this City, on the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KNAPP.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 23, Mr. JOSEPH KNAPP, late of Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

LALIN.—At Williamsbridge, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 30, CHARLES J. LALIN, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of Rev. A. Verren, corner of Franklin and Church sts. The friends of the family, and the members of La Concorde Lodge and La Sincerite Lodge, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KIPP.—On Sept. 1, JESSE KIPP, aged 81 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral, at Chippaqua Meeting-house, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—In Buffalo, Aug. 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., after a painful illness, HENRY D., son of the late Enos Baldwin, of New-York City.

PADDOCK.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 31, ISAAC PADDOCK, aged 42 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral services will take place at the Methodist Church, on Monday, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Madison, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, ELLA, the only daughter of Harvey M. and Catharine Lockwood, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, without further invitation. The train leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¾ o'clock A. M., for Madison. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday. Carriages will be at the foot of Cortland-st. at 4¾ o'clock, to convey those wishing to go to the grounds.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N. J., CHARLOTTE SUYDAM, daughter of Chas. and Harriet A. Lambert, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Morristown, on Tuesday morning, at 11¾ o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church.

DANA.—In Brandon, at his residence, on the morning of the 20th ult., Hon. A. G. DANA, M. D., LL. D., aged 79 years.

Dr. Dana was descended from an old and highly respectable Massachusetts family, and early in life commenced the practice of his profession in Boston; but, preferring a residence in the country, he took up his abode in Vermont, where, among his medical brethren, he soon received that high consideration to which he was entitled. His physical and mental endurance were almost inexhaustible, and he was untiring in his attentions to the sick and suffering, upon whom, in his extensive practice, he was called upon to minister. As a consulting physician and surgeon, his advice was invaluable; his accurate memory, extensive study, and large experience, gave to his opinion great importance. This notice is written by one who, after thirty years of intimate acquaintance and friendship, pays this grateful tribute to his memory.

Dr. DANA did not confine himself exclusively to his profession, but found occupation for his capacious mind in literary and scientific pursuits, as well as in the study of political economy. The history of the country was to him as familiar as household words, and his acquaintance with the character and acts of the public men of the day, and his thorough knowledge of the party politics and great issues which have from time to time arisen in the country, was unsurpassed. Thus, while eminently fitted by his broad and comprehensive information for political distinction, he would not abandon his profession for office, but from time to time, as a Senator, and in other positions in his own State, he had occasion to show the strength of his intellect, and the thoughtful, statesmanlike views which characterized his life.

His reading was extensive and varied, and his wonderful memory enabled him at all times to use the information thus acquired and the free and constant use of facts, anecdotes, and illustrations, gave to his speeches and conversation a charm and interest, which never failed to attract and entertain those who listened to him.

The purity of Dr. DANA'S life and character, the high principle which actuated him, the dignity and courtesy of his bearing, and the kindly consideration he showed toward all, has left his name unsullied by a single stain, and he will be remembered by those who knew him, as a noble type of a Christian gentleman. R.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1861.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S. KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 455.—AUG. 31, 1861.

59, 24, 39, 70, 67, 54, 55, 74, 23, 5, 34, 30, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—AUG. 31, 1861.

63, 76, 17, 50, 59, 9, 29, 37, 68, 33, 51, 64, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR VEST CHAINS. FOR THREE DOLLARS, AT G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly, CHAS. MASON.

READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. Beefsteak and mushrooms on Tuesday. For sale—Home-made ginger wine, $1 [illegible] gallon, 40 cents per bottle; Dunlop's ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles; Scotch oatmeal, marmalade. T. RICHARDSON, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tons of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge those duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Head-quarters, No. 436 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect by ballot two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention at Syracuse. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

SPENCER KIRBY, President.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Secretary.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GARDES LAFAYETTE.

Capt. P. A. Terdy, late Adjutant, is appointed Commissary, and detailed to superintend the recruiting-office at Lafayette Hall, and attend to the general affairs of the regiment.

Recruits will be provided with board and lodging immediately after being sworn into service, and sent to join the regiment, now at the seat of war, as soon as there is a sufficient number to compose a squad. By order of Col. R. de Trobriand.

S. CUVILLIER, Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, INDEPENDENCE GUARD, COMPANY G.—The Officers and Members of this command, together with those volunteers who accompanied the corps to Washington, also the Old Guard and the Home Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 594 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the anniversary parade.

By order, JAS. A. BOYLE, Commandant.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply, personally or by letter, to

Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

COMPANY I, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH REGIMENTAL orders, this Company will assemble at the Armory, at two o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Sept. 2, in full fatigue, white pants and Gloves. By order of

CHAS. A. EASTON, Captain.

J. H. MAGRUDER, Orderly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as first-rate chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do light fluting; would take care of children, and do plain sewing; is a very neat sewer, and excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 244 6th-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; also, by one to do general housework; lived six years in her last place; wages $5. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat and trustworthy young woman, well recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; no objection to assist in washing; wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 278 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl (Protestant) wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the nursery; is willing and active, and fully experienced; has lived in some of the first families, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 2 Phillips-place, East 30th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—A young woman, with good City or country reference, wishes to procure a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her duties thoroughly; is also fond of children; is willing and obliging; she can enter her place immediately. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a girl 16 years old, a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home and kind lady to live with; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to first-class boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; no objection to assist in washing, if required. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 39 5th-st., the private door.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes for employment as first-class cook; she would go out by the day, week or month; she understands soups, game, pastry, jellies and creams, and is a good bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement, for two days. First-class references.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker, makes all kinds of dessert, soups, meats and jellies. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days; good City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable colored man, as cook for a restaurant, steamboat or steamship; has had twelve years' experience in the business, and understands it perfectly; the best of reference, if required. Address H. C., Box No. 114 Times Office.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as good plain cook, either in a boarding-house or hotel; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Apply at No. 420 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a good meat and pastry cook, and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker; makes good pastry, meats, soups, jellies, &c.; good disposition and obliging; neat about her person and kitchen; best of City reference; no objections to country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and take charge of milk and butter; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference and wishes to go to the country; can be seen for 2 days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women wish situations, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family; they are willing and obliging; they wish to go four or five hundred miles in the country. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT German girl, tidy and well recommended, wants a situation; is a good chambermaid, waitress, cook, laundress and general servant; will take moderate wages, in City or country. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $8. Also, a regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $6. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wishes to procure a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a good washer and ironer; she is willing to make herself generally useful; she can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOKS AND OTHER SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS are wanted for a few excellent and reliable servants, who bear the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, including an excellent Scotch cook, two English cooks, an English housemaid and waitress, and Irish waitress and housemaid, with eight years' reference; several experienced nurses, capable of taking entire charge of infants from birth. Also, waitresses, housemaids and general servants, of the very best and most respectable class, at reduced wages. Apply at MANNING & CO.'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation to take care of children, or wait upon a lady or family going to Europe, in return for passage. Call at No. 254 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A smart, active young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid, or cook and laundress; makes good bread, biscuit, and is obliging and willing to please; City references; no objections to country; wages $5. A chambermaid and waitress wants a place. City reference; wages $4. Both can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two; must be a good washer and ironer and understand plain sewing; a young girl preferred, if capable; reference required. Apply at No. 186 West 11th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to-day.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; would assist in chamberwork, and can embroider in the neatest manner; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A Protestant, to live in the country; one who is a good seamstress, and willing to take charge of several children may apply at No. 20 Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY, 3d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid; would do fine washing, French fluting, or go by the week or month to sew; City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on machine; the best City reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES would be grateful if she could get embroidery on muslin or linen; can give the best of City reference. Address ELLI R., Box No. 107 Times Office, for one month. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

AS WET NURSE.—A NICE, TIDY YOUNG widow woman wants a situation as wet-nurse; has plenty of nourishing milk; the baby is five months old, and very healthy. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th-sts., in the drug-store.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her first baby, 2 months old. Apply, for two days, at No. 82 Coale-st., Jersey City.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 Greene-st., near Amity.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., at H. Holman's feed store, No. 367 3d-av., corner 28th-st., or Box No. 138 Times Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a green-house; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman, and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, a Scotchman; has had good experience in this country; can give the most satisfactory references as to character and capability. Apply or address W. A., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN IS ANXIOUS to engage in a gentleman's family; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; is a good milker and understands the management of stock; is willing to make himself useful; can refer to his last employer; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A smart, active, industrious salesman, who is willing to travel, and can command a good Western trade, may address, with references, Box No. 541 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CARTRIDGE-box makers and harness stitchers, at No. 65 East 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, West 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two gentlemen willing to room together. Terms resonable. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,607, Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DESIRABLE accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a house recently refurnished, containing all modern improvements, convenient to South and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 111 Clinton-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, will find good rooms and board in a private family, three minutes' walk of Wall and South ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—A FEW select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 Times Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH two or more rooms, with breakfast, in a small, quiet family, within 10 minutes' walk of Union-square. Address W. C. N., Union-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON the second floor of No. 52 East ——, near Union-park. They are calculated for a family. Also, a large square room on third floor, for gentlemen.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 158 New-York Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c. since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address, B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE business property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this city. Must be in good order and well improved. Apply to the owner, A. REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY, A small house, or a part of a house, for a genteel family, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood; if partially furnished, preferred, or the furniture purchased, if offered at a bargain; the rent must be decidedly low. Address J. M., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal book-stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lexington-av., near 37th-st. The term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST., ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.) WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.

MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President, Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 866 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REOPEN their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post-office, with City references.

MISS E. C. FORBES' SCHOOL, AT NO. 22 North Moore-street, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26. WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 202 Henry-st. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2. Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal, Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16, At No. 260 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.) Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 487 5th-av. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, ☞ NO. 75 HENRY-STREET, Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MME. A. COUTAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 5th-av., Corner of 31st-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES, Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAS. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute. R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from city or country, pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, and progress as rapidly as their ability and enterprise will permit. Young men or boys, whose diffidence have prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual instruction, and learn more in two weeks than in months under class system.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—THE Boarding and Day School at Glen Cove, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 17. Solid instruction and a comfortable home combined. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English branches and rudiments of music included. For further particulars, inquire of the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

BOOK-KEEPING, $5—NO. 609 BROADWAY.—MR. DOLBEAR'S new practical system is taken from the books of the best business houses in this City. Pupils are taught to rely on their own judgment, instead of text-book theories. Two seats vacant this day.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References, M. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; M. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September. JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 46th-st.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., will reopen on MONAY, Sept. 2. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS R. F. BEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 210 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with [illegible] Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' Seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of [illegible] branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in [illegible] established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 191 New-York Times Office.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED.—FAIR SALARIES.—A very competent German gentleman, [illegible] the piano-forte; a well qualified German lady for piano-forte and drawing and painting; an excellent [illegible] teacher of classics and sciences (of elocution also preferred). Call personally, at Annadale Station, Staten Island, ask for the Military Institute and Ladies Seminary.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the [illegible] language in one of the first institutes, and in some of the best families of New-York, wishes for an engagement in a school or family. Satisfactory testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address E. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, offer their services to teach French, [illegible] needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable Educational Agency for schools and teachers. A few first-class female teachers are wanted. Personal applications necessary. [illegible] are gratuitously supplied with circulars of good schools. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL qualified to teach all the English branches and to [illegible] for children, wants a situation in a school or seminary, or as instructress in a private family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; best of references. Address T. S., Box No. 140 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address P. G., Times Office, Box No. 104.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY as governess in a private family residing at New Brunswick, to teach the English branches, with music, where a good home and liberal salary will be given. Address, stating age, with reference, L. D., New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady with the best of references, a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess or companion; is willing to go anywhere in this country or to Cuba. Address JAS. ROYCE, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. [illegible] President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 24 BIBLE-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—Wanted, a Protestant French lady, of superior qualifications, for a female institute in this City. Rev. G. G. [illegible]

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for board or a small salary; unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A FRENCH LADY who speaks pure French, to teach French in [illegible] River Institute. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED GRADUATE WISHES a situation as teacher; the highest testimonials of success in his profession can be furnished. Address GRADUATE, Morristown, N. J.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 Times Office.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 1[illegible] st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now to the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, OCCUPYING a new brown-stone house, a few doors from Madison Park, and west of 5th-av., would let parlor floor unfurnished, to a party of gentlemen, or small family with private table if desired. Address HOME, Box No. 111 Times Office.

RENT $250.—TO LET, THE LOWER PART OF the new house, No. 560 Broome-st. Contains gas fixtures, range, stationary tubs, baths, etc. Would suit small family only.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, [illegible]

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a comfortably-furnished front room, with gas, for $[illegible] per month, suitable for two or three young men; also, single room very low. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-ST., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, and situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st.; if rented to a small family, the owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of the rent in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. [illegible] East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. [illegible] West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 38 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 6 BOND ST., FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—CHOICE HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY at Elizabeth, N. J.: 2 large and 4 small rooms, large cellar, gas and water; location the very best. Rent to April 1 only $75. Railroad season ticket $55 a year to New-York. Inquire at 75 Trinity Building, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land, something nice. For particulars address J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (6 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from depôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Bondholders of this road will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st. By order of the Receivers. S. M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Clinton Garden, Nos. 126 and 128 Clinton-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Election District to meet in their Assembly District Conventions and appoint two delegates and one alternate to the State Convention, which meets Sept. 11, 1861.
Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
By order of E. ELLIOTE, President.
JAS. M. MCCASLIN, ISAAC L. CHADWICK, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the hall, No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, to choose delegates to represent the Ward in the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, which is to select two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. Polls open at 7½ P. M., close at 9½ P. M.
PHILIP KEILEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONALSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two alternates to represent this District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Republican Association of the XXd Ward will be held at Stadelberger's Hall, No. 624 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, when delegates will be elected to the Syracuse Convention, to be held Sept. 11, 1861. The poll will be open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. By order of ROBT. PATERSON, Chairman.
WM. J. O'BRYON, STEPHEN N. SIMONSON, Secretaries.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are hereby notified that an election will be held at No. 293 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, for two delegates to a District Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee. JOSEPH MANING, President.
M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, at No. 375 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WILLIAM PHAIR, Secretaries.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

ASSISTANT-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861, for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at Gen. Sherman's Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., with about 11,300 bushels of oats, 211 tons of hay, and 128 tons of straw, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Assistant-Quartermaster may direct.

Bids will be for each article separately, and will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," "Hay" or "Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster,
United States Army.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st, until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.
Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at..........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at..........5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return..........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return..........50
To Port Monmouth and return..........40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)
10th-st., E. R....7:15 A. M. | Peck-slip..........7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R..8:10 A. M. | Pier No. 4..........9 A. M.
Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL YARD FOR SALE, TO A RESPONSIBLE party, on the most favorable terms; said yard has been doing a fine business for two years; everything on hand—horses, carts, &c. Any person wishing to engage in a business established, by addressing J. THOMAS, Box No. 134 Times Office, will be called upon.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

VIALS.
Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book....2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book....1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and J. Worthington, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

DR. REYNOLDSON, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, No. 187 Wooster-st. and Bleecker-st., 2 to 5 P. M., heals the sick, restores paralyzed limbs, Fever, Inflammation, Asthma, Dropsy, St. Vitus Dance, Palsy, Consumption, and cases where the vital powers are deficient.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 2, 3, 4, and 5, at 7 o'clock, CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large collection of valuable works in History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Poetry, &c. Particularly rich in books on AMERICAN HISTORY. Also a choice variety of ILLUSTRATED WORKS in fine binding &c. Catalogues are now ready.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, all kinds of China, glass, white granite and common ware. Sale positive and without regard to price. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. The entire machinery of the machine-shop corner of Elm and Pearl sts., comprising lathes, planers, drills, shaping machines, anvils, vises, engine boiler, shafting, &c. Sale positive.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Ships WM. F. STORER sails Monday, Sept. 2; EMERALD ISLE, Sept. 7, and GUY MANNERING, Sept. 14. For passage, at low rates, or for drafts, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
So great has been the rush to see that wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
That the Manager has been induced to retain him
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
It is universally admitted that he is the
GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD,
LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT.
He is celebrated in the historical records of the Bible as
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
whose "bones are as strong pieces of brass," "like bars of iron;" who "esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood;" and of whom the sacred history says: "Upon the earth there is not his like."—Job, chaps. xl. and xli.
These quotations show him to be an animal of IMMENSE SIZE AND GIGANTIC STRENGTH, and as "his like has never been seen upon the earth," he is
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.
Every visitor allows him to be the most marvelous creature ever seen in America. His mouth is the wonder of everybody; when open, in full
TWO FEET IN WIDTH.
Large enough to take in a child two years old.
He is to be seen in the Museum, at all hours, in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and never to be seen swimming in the large aquarium, is
A LIVING SHARK,
besides a great variety of other living fish, &c., &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TORDT,
the talented Young Violinist, &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which is produced the Moral Domestic Drama,
WOMAN'S LOVE,
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce,
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS
Will open for a SHORT SEASON, commencing
MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 2, 1861,
Under their beautiful Pavilion, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av., adjoining Palace Garden, with
ALL THE SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
So popular at Niblo's Garden, combining
THE BEST RIDERS! ACROBATS! and GYMNASTS
IN THE WORLD!
Mr. NIXON has much pleasure in announcing, in addition to the above, an engagement with the famous
SANTA FE MENAGERIE,
Containing a herd of eleven
EDUCATED BUFFALOES,
Which will be introduced in the circle by their
INDIAN TRAINERS IN FULL COSTUME.
The celebrated EATON STONE, the greatest bare-back rider living, is engaged. Due notice of his first appearance will be given.
Prices of admission to see all, 25 cents. Children 15 cts.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
FOUR GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, FRIDAY, Sept. 6,
THURSDAY, Sept. 5, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
The great American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
As GIL,
In the three-act drama of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
And as TOODLES,
EVERY NIGHT

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
FIRST NIGHT OF W. ARLINGTON.
First night of a new PARLOR OPERA.
GEORGE CHRISTY and MASTER LEON.
New walk around, "Fight for Uncle Sam."
GEORGE CHRISTY, J. STRATTON, and E. HASLAM.
Admittance 25 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!!
SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 36 Elizabeth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 18th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 41 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

[Continued from First Page.]

the *Harriet Lane* came to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to be repaired, refitted and have her armament exchanged, after which she left New-York on the 6th of August. She mounted six rifled guns and carried 120 officers and men.

The battery which was taken on Thursday is doubtless the same that opened fire on the *Roanoke* while cruising off Hatteras Inlet on the 10th of July. No damage was done on that occasion, all the shots falling short.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A REBEL FORCE IN JEFFERSON CITY.

St. Josephs, Mo., Friday, Aug. 30.

This morning our city was surprised and thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of 100 mounted and armed rebels, who paraded the streets and captured two United States Army recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp, which is some 8 miles distant. It is rumored that there are 150 men rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the National troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Last night, sixteen of the United States Reserve Corps in this county, were ordered to arrest a violent Secessionist living some ten miles west of here. On approaching the house, the lights were put out, and the owner, learning their intention, fired a double-barreled shot-gun, killing two of the Reserve Corps. They then burst open the door, and killed him and another man, who fired and ran.

There is a camp of Secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above-mentioned occurrence took place. Seventy of the Reserve Corps left here this morning to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

Quincy, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The train from St. Joseph's arrived all safe this evening. The reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra, cannot be true. There is great excitement here to-night, occasioned by fears of an attack by the rebels from Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sunday Sept. 1.

Col. Marshall's cavalry were at Greytown on Thursday, and surrounded the town, taking Mr. Maguffin prisoner, with several others. One of Col. Marshall's men was killed and one badly wounded. They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The Act which is to be enforced in Missouri, under Major-Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, as as follows:

AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employe, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons, engaged therein; or *if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found*; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, *confiscated* and condemned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General or any District Attorney in the United States, in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, *any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State* shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, *to take up arms* against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, *or in any military or naval service whatsoever*, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, *the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding*. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved Aug. 6, 1861.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Head-Quarters of the Western Department,
St. Louis, Aug. 31.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain, as far as now practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the Army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands, within these lines, shall be tried by Court Martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquillity by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith; any such absence without sufficient cause will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding-General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Rhinebeck, Saturday, Aug. 31.

John C. Pudney and Theophilus Gillender were appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Dutchess County, to-day. The Convention adopted the resolutions of the Democratic State Central Committee unanimously.

THE CARBON DEMOCRAT OFFICE ENTERED.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sunday, Sept. 1.

Some persons entered the *Carbon Democrat* office here last night, and destroyed the type, upset the stands, &c. The press was not disturbed.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

REPORTED ARREST OF HON. E. J. PENDLETON BY THE REBELS.

Pleasant Hill, Montgomery County, Md.,
Friday, Aug. 30.

Advices received from Martinsburgh to-day states that Hon. Edmund J. Pendleton, of Berkley County, Va., has been captured by the rebels. Mr. Pendleton was one of the most prominent Union men of that county.

Everything is quiet along the Potomac, between the mouths of Seneca and Monocacy Rivers, this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, Sunday, Sept. 1.

There is considerable excitement here, to-night, in consequence of a dispatch just received from Fairmount, Marion County, by the Governor, stating that a large number of Secessionists had risen in the back country, and were marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad track. The drums are beating to arms, and the streets are crowded with people. The Governor is dispatching the Home Guard and Volunteer citizens to Fairmount and the train is about to start. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee's. All the United States troops have lately gone forward from that point. It is feared that the movement among the Secessionists may be general, and large numbers of citizens here are going on patrol to-night.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO BY THE GUNBOAT R. B. FORBES.

The bark *Scio*, Capt. Follansbee, arrived at this port yesterday (1st) from London, and makes the following report:

Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 P. M., "sea account," South Shoal, bearing N. N. W., distance thirty miles, saw a steamer northeast of us, at 9.45 P. M.; she came up on our port quarter and hailed us, the usual questions being asked, "Where from?" "Where bound?" and "Where does the bark belong?" all of which questions were answered by Capt. F. They then said, report the *R. B. Forbes* bound South on a cruise. Capt. F. then inquired respecting the news in the United States. He was informed that there were plenty of privateers around there, and that several vessels had been taken, and then requested Capt. F. to send his boat on board, to which Capt. F. replied, that his boats were on the house; they then said they would send theirs to the bark. At the time was steering west, making about one knot per hour, with a light air from S. S. E. Capt. F. then brought his vessel to the wind and took in the lower studding sails; in about ten minutes the steamer's boat came alongside, the officer of which was met by Capt. F. in the gangway. He said: "Capt. Gregory sends his compliments, and wishes you to come on board the *Forbes*, and that he will not detain you long." Capt. F. replied: "Give my compliments to Capt. Gregory, and tell him that I never leave my ship at sea, unless I am obliged to do so." His answer was that Capt. F. had better go, as that was the Captain's orders. Capt. F. said no; but he could look at his papers if he wished to, which he did, and wished Capt. F. a good night. He then returned to the steamer. Capt. F. then heard orders given on board the steamer to shot the guns, and almost immediately a shot was fired at the bark. Capt. F. then hailed the steamer and inquired what he was to understand by it, when a reply was given, "Aye, aye," and immediately another shot was fired, which cut away the foretopsail brace, and passed through the foretopsail. In a few moments the boat, containing the same officer that paid the previous visit, returned with Capt. Gregory's compliments, and wished to know if Captain F. had any coals to spare. Capt. F. replied that he had none; and to the inquiry if the vessel was in ballast, was answered in the affirmative. Capt. F. then inquired why they fired into his vessel, and was answered that Capt. Gregory thought they had not shown him proper respect in not backing the mainyard. Capt. F. rejoined that if he was a privateer, to say so, as his vessel was unarmed, and he did not wish to have a target made of her. They said the steamer was not a privateer, but the *R. B. Forbes*, bound South on a cruise, and had sailed from Boston the Sunday previous. The boat then left, and the steamer crossed the bark's bows and hailed, inquiring if they had hurt any one, or done any damage, and if any assistance was needed. The answer was they had shot away the foretopsail brace, but required no assistance, and that Capt. F. would report them when he arrived in New-York. He then said he took the bark to be an enemy trying to escape, and that he did not wish to hurt his friends, but they were in their country's service, and fighting their country's battles. Capt. F. replied, "Good," and requested his crew to give them three cheers, which was done, and returned by the steamer's crew. She then steamed away S. W., which Captain F. was very glad to see, as he still held suspicions of something wrong.

Capt. F. is not positive as to the steamer being the *R. B. Forbes*, but his description answers to that vessel—a propeller, two pipes, two masts, and square rigged on foremast.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army is pretty much as it, was last week. The new order, allowing the officers to accept men of 5 feet 3 inches, has exercised a little influence on the business, but not much. The old regiments still continue to enlist for themselves alone, while each of the new regiments recruits for itself, establishes its own offices, and carries on its business exactly in the same manner as the volunteer regiments, a custom seldom permitted in regular Armies. The cavalry office in Hudson-street still does the best business in town. The new mounted regiment, whose head-quarters are at Pittsburgh, Penn., advanced rapidly last week, and has now nearly 300 men. The Eleventh Regiment, at Boston, the Thirteenth in Missouri, the Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and the Seventeenth at Fort Adams, will probably be fit for the field before any of the others.

The United States Marine Corps has almost doubled its numerical strength within a few months. It consisted formerly of some 1,000 men, was then increased to about 1,800, and since the war begun enlistments for it have been made so vigorously that it can number little less than 2,500 men at present. At all the Navy-yards men are accepted, and separate offices are opened at the head-quarters in the National Capital, at Annapolis, and in this City and Brooklyn. The Navy promises soon to have more able seamen in it than the Navy of France or England. Nantucket, New-Bedford and other whaling ports are forwarding on weekly to the receiving ships large drafts of trained seamen, who are the most valuable acquisition to the country in the present crisis. There were several hundred men enlisted in this City last week, and put on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The following are the National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men.
Governor's Island	300
Fort Hamilton	730
Bedloe's Island	70
North Carolina	750
Brooklyn Marine Barracks	133
Vessels in the harbor, about	700
Total	2,683

The following craft are now lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *North Carolina*, 80; *Brandywine*, 50; *Release*, 1; *James Adger*, 2; *E. P. Hale*, 4; *Satellite*, 2; *Putnam*, 2.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

On Thursday evening, the Willard Guards, of Auburn, accompanied by a large number of citizens, paid a visit to Gov. Seward at his residence. The Auburn *Advertiser* says:

"Gov. Seward appeared upon the steps, and, in response to the loud cheers, said, in substance, that he recognized the marked impropriety in a member of the Cabinet, to whom is intrusted the secrets of the Government, appearing before and addressing the public on the subjects of such vast moment as those now before the country. But this much he could say, that he recognized the right to visit his home and mingle with his family; and, after an absence of eight months, he had come home to see his wife, his children and *you!*—if they were asked how long he should stay, they could answer for him that he was given five days' leave of absence, and the limit is now nearly expired, and in the morning, with his family, he should return to his post of duty.

You will ask, tell us when the war will end? It may terminate next week, next month, next year. That depends upon you. If you are brave, if you are loyal, if you are noble, the war will soon be brought to a successful issue. If you have the strength, it is for you to *compel* a peace. The United States possess twenty millions of free citizens, the disloyal States eight millions. If you are equally as brave, as devoted to the cause of your country, as they are in their cause, the war mu[st] [illegible] soon terminate; but if they are more courageou[s,] [illegible] more active—if they are the strongest—then the [illegible] uncertainty. It am[illegible] duration of the war is indeed an[d] been made by th[illegible] to just this—an appeal has majority at the b[illegible] minority from the verdict of the the majority no[illegible] ballot-box, to the cannon's mouth; if less brave, tru[illegible] submit, it is only because they are For the p[illegible] and courageous. sand brave [illegible] hundred days I have seen three thousand and [illegible] hastening each day to the field of action will be tr[illegible] three thousand who were citizens to-day fight fo[r] the camp to-morrow. You could never fall for [illegible] a cause more glorious; you could never I r[illegible] a country more worthy of sacrifice. kno[w] [illegible] to-morrow; when I shall again see you, I a[illegible] not. It has been my wish that when I pass [illegible] my remains may repose in your midst; but should you—should your State prove *recreant* to the great trusts imposed in this great trial, may my bones never be laid in the midst of those who have proved false to their principles and unfaithful to their country. I shall stand true to my country and to my duty, and, supported faithfully, our cause cannot falter—our Government will never be overthrown."

The *Advertiser* adds:

"The above abstract conveys a feeble idea of the speech and its effect. Few, very few, will forget the solemnity of his voice, and the impressive manner in which Mr. Seward pronounced the closing portion of his speech. His friends gathered by hundreds beneath the deep shade of the trees his own hands had planted; his neighbors clustered about the doors of the home to which he had so long been a stranger; and the upturned faces of those who delighted to honor the beloved citizen, lighted by the flaring lamps, the earnest speaker, standing with solemn and upturned face beneath the thick vine that clustered above the door, formed a scene that will linger long in the memories of those present. Those who heard Mr. Seward were impressed with the earnestness and sadness that pervaded the entire speech; and many implied therefrom that the Secretary himself was impressed with the conviction that the immense labors of his position were at last undermining and intrenching upon a constitution once so vigorous and active."

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Frederick Grove, a Southern gentleman, who has been some time a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested by Detectives Sampson and Devoe, on Saturday, at the instance of the United States Government. From intercepted letters written by the prisoner to "Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, it appeared that he was not only furnishing the rebels with valuable information, but had offered his services to the Southern Confederacy in any capacity in which he could make himself of use. In his letters he also stated that he had used his influence to effect the release of the imprisoned Baltimore Commissioners, and others in confinement on treasonable charges. The Detectives yesterday morning took him to Fort Lafayette.

A Mr. Williams, arrested in Boston, and a man named Reynolds, whose apprehension was effected in Norwich, Conn., were conveyed to the same place, on similar charges, by the same opportunity. Mr. Williams, who is an Indian trader, went East for the purpose of purchasing bowie and scalping-knives, tomahawks, and other like implements, with which to furnish Indian tribes now in arms against the United States Government.

Richard S. Freeman, recently from Georgia, was arrested in this City last Saturday, while *en route* to New-Hampshire, where he intended to purchase a machine for cutting shoe-pegs. This fact came to the ears of Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, and led to the apprehension of the Georgian, on suspicion that he intended to afford "aid and comfort" to the enemy. He was conducted to the Central Police-office, where he was examined by Superintendent Kennedy. A considerable sum of money was found in his possession, as well as orders for the purchase of leather and other articles. He had also a letter of introduction, as follows:

Macon, Aug. 9, 1861.

Friend C. Q. Armstrong, Louisville:

This will be handed to you by Mr. Freeman, to whom we beg to introduce you. Mr. F. is one of our citizens, who is on his way North to buy a *shoe-peg machine*. The difficulty is in getting it from Louisville. We feel satisfied that if any man can get it through you can.

Your prompt and especial attention to this will not only confer a favor upon Mr. F., but upon us and the whole community, and the favor will be properly appreciated by this community, and you suitably rewarded by Mr. F. for any expense or trouble you may be put to.

This machine is a public necessity.

Yours, respectfully, KARS & SWANSON.
W. W. CRAIG.

The arrest was telegraphed to the State Department at Washington, whence an order was immediately dispatched to transfer the prisoner to Fort Lafayette. He is now confined there.

THE DAILY NEWS.

A CARD FROM BENJAMIN WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Office of the Daily and Weekly News,
New-York, Sept 1, 1861.

Please oblige me by contradicting the statement publicly made, that the editorship of the *Daily News* has undergone any change. There has not been the slightest cause for any such report.

Respectfully yours. BENJAMIN WOOD.

A CARD FROM MAYOR WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 1, 1861.

Permit me to correct the erroneous statement, to the effect that the *Daily News* newspaper has passed into my hands. I have no interest whatever in the paper, and shall not, either directly or indirectly, have any, or attempt to direct its course.

My own position upon the great question now before the country was taken early, and has been maintained consistently.

I am for a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the effort to maintain the authority of the Government in all its force and integrity.

No person or Press is authorized to express my opinions. In this matter I recognize no personal or partisan obligations which shall alter or influence my course. Very truly, yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

LETTER FROM THE FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

The First United States Chasseurs, some nine hundred strong, struck their tents at Camp Tompkins, on Willet's Point, L. I., about 12 M. on Tuesday, and marched to White Stone, where they embarked in the steamer *Atlas* for New-York. The day was very warm, the road very dry and dusty, and the men unaccustomed to marching; yet there was no evidence of fatigue, and the regiment marched down Broadway by platoons with such order and regularity as is seldom witnessed, save in thoroughly drilled troops. Along the line of march through New-York, they were received with plaudits on all sides. It must be an unusual occurrence that *calls out* Broadway, and on this occasion that famous thoroughfare presented the appearance of a gala day. It was an elegant and well merited compliment, both to Col. Cochrane and to Lieut.-Col. Shaler, and such an expression of public feeling must have been peculiarly gratifying to each of them. There is a remarkable circumstance connected with the march of the Chasseurs through New-York, and it should be recorded to the lasting honor of the regiment. In the entire battalion not a single man was intoxicated, not a single man left the line, and not a single man was absent at the next roll call. This, perhaps, can be said of no other body of soldiers that have marched to Washington since the war commenced. It should also be said that for men who but three days before had muskets placed in their hands as soldiers, the order observed was most creditable, and gave glowing promise of better things to come. The authorities of New-York deserve the thanks of the Chasseurs in having the line of march cleared from all obstructions.

There is something extremely touching in the very thought of a last farewell. The heart swells with emotion, the chords of affection vibrate, and the eye is suffused with those waters which spring only from the fountain of love. I stood on the deck as the boat was about to depart for Amboy. There were to be seen mothers taking leave of husbands, fathers of sons, and sisters of brothers. The thought had a sternly solemn effect from the cold fact that many parted to meet no more.

As we steamed out a French man-of-war lying in the harbor, gave us the national salute. At first, they did not apprehend the nature of the crowds on the steamer, owing wholly to the gathering twilight; but once learning our mission, the rigging and yards were instantly thronged, and three lusty cheers gave token of their sympathy with our cause.

We reached Philadelphia about 2½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. Every reader of the Times is aware how the volunteers are received in the Quaker City, nor will the soldiers themselves ever forget the timely hospitality of her citizens. Adjoining the dépôt tables were ranged in a spacious saloon, and viands in abundance were there spread before us, of which all partook with extraordinary zeal. The refreshment was needed. It is needed by every regiment; and such substantial hospitality deserves to be recorded side by side with the many other generous deeds of the citizens of Philadelphia. The liberality just alluded to is known in every corner of the Union; but "a good story is never old," and it is fit the same should be repeated here.

The journey to Washington was rather tedious, but very little inconvenience was borne with the utmost patience by the men. Gayety and good humor were the "order of the day." The lively song, the loud hurrah, and the merry laugh indicated the happiest spirit; while the sons of New-England and the Middle States vied with the lusty Buckeyes of Ohio in expressions of patriotism for the present, and of indifference for the future. They passed along like *men*, proud of an opportunity to strike a blow for the glorious old flag which they all so lovingly revere.

It was late in the afternoon of Wednesday when we reached Baltimore. From Havre de Grace to the latter city, we could not help noting the gradual change in the aspect of things. Along the whole route, where a house was visible, there were seen handkerchiefs waving a God-speed. Workmen turned from their toil to salute us, children were held up by fond parents to gaze on us, fair hands waved the national emblem, and the word "Union" was written on every countenance. But in our approach to Baltimore the Stars and Stripes appeared less frequently, the cheers were less common, and occasionally were to be seen those who regarded us with apparent indifference. We were well received, however, in the Monumental City. A gentleman interrogated one of the officers: "How many men are you going to send this way—the stream never stops?" "Oh," replied the other, "we have but just begun to send on our troops." The seeker after knowledge took his departure. Nothing occurred to mar the order of our march through the Monumental City. There was no drunkenness, no disturbances, no insubordination. What little we saw of the city was sufficient evidence of the preponderance of Union sentiments.

We reached Washington about 1 o'clock Thursday morning. We arrived in the midst of a drizzling rain, though no damper was cast over the general enthusiasm. Having partaken of a substantial collation, we were quartered in the dépôt for the remainder of the night.

This morning a drenching rain rendered the streets almost impassable. We all learned, at the outset, the peculiar nature of Washington mud. At noon we took up our line of march for Capitol Hill, and the tents were pitched upon the elevated plateau just out of the city. On all sides the Union encampments are visible, and everything betokens the most active preparations for the defence of the city.

The following is a correct list of the Field Officers of this regiment:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—John Cochrane.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander Shaler.
Quartermaster—George W. Ford.
Commissary—John R. Terry.
Surgeon—Petheridge.
Assistant-Surgeon—McDonald.
Chaplain—P. H. Burghardt.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—H. C. Ellis.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Welch.
Commissary Sergeant—Hedding.
Hospital Steward—Bedford.
Drum-Major—Hart.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Philipoteux, First Lieut. Truesdell, Second Lieut. King.
Company B—Capt. Miller, First Lieut. Baker, Second Lieut. Morton.
Company C—Capt. Gurney, First Lieut. Little, Second Lieut. Scott.
Company D—Capt. Halstead, First Lieut. Dyer, Second Lieut. Hathaway.
Company E—Capt. D. H. Pelouhet, First Lieut. ——, Second Lieut. A. T. Bushee.
Company F—Capt. Healey, First Lieut. Draper, Second Lieut. Roome.
Company G—Capt. Kettel, First Lieut. Bernard, Second Lieut. Killinger.
Company H—Capt. Walker, First Lieut. Selover, Second Lieut. Milne.
Company I—Capt. Bernard, First Lieut. ——, Second Lieut. Jameson.
Company K—Capt. Higginbottom, First Lieut. Crockett, Second Lieut. Backtar.

The Sutler, J. Vandervoort, and his Assistant, S. Nettleson, who accompany the regiment, have proved themselves eminently qualified for the position, and thus far have been of great service in administering to the various wants of the men.

As I write, "the boys" are all getting their "rations," the tents having been some time pitched, and each company divided off into messes. The greatest good humor prevails, and each one is buoyed up by Hope when he thinks on the morrow. SHORT.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT SCOTT.

We have received the welcome intelligence—which is certainly reliable—that Gen. Lane has reached Fort Scott, Kansas, with 2,300 men. He is fortifying, and considered everything perfectly safe in that neighborhood.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.

The United States District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has notified the editor of the German *Republikaner*, L. W. Kœlkenbeck, Esq., through the Marshal of that District, that the tone of his paper is decidedly inimical to the Government, and if not changed may subject him to legal prosecution.

The articles in the *Republikaner* have been the cause of much annoyance to the Union citizens of Allegheny County, and this action of the District-Attorney has, doubtless, been taken for the purpose of preventing in Pittsburgh a repetition of the scenes of excitement lately witnessed in Easton and other places.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News from California by the Pony Express.

Outer Station, Pacific Telegraph,
95 miles West of Fort Kearney, Aug. 30.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 A. M.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Arrivals, none. Sailed, 17th, ship *Yeoman*, for Sidney; 21st, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, carrying 193 passengers and $1,100,000 specie for New-York, and $138,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were:

Wells & Fargo	$475,000	Panatt	$13,000
Davidson	128,000	Sothu & Church	73,000
Keller & Bro	66,000	Sprauss	65,000
Coleman	50,090	Frank Baller	50,000
Taliant & Wilde	40,000	Nurton & Co	30,000
Alsop & Co	30,000	Brumagen	30,000

The following are the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

J. H. Hickox, Lieut. Leaman, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. Ball, U. S. A.; Lieut. Alexander, U. S. A.; Major Allen, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Grier, U. S. A., and family; J. T. Gilmer and family, Capt. Gregg, U. S. A.; Capt. Myers, U. S. A.; Capt. Mason, U. S. A., and family; Capt. Hancock and family, J. S. Kline and wife, W. H. Wallace, E. Z. Clark, Haywood Parker, John Rigby, Decatur Thompson, E. W. Lefferts, M. C. Smith, J. Dixon, T. S. Dorsey, wife and family, Mr. Reyners and family, H. F. Clark, Alexander Thompson, T. W. Tilden, G. H. Sproat, Rev. C. Blandry, Rev. M. D. Norbury, R. J. Thomas, D. McCotterly, David Shaw, J. R. Sproat, E. S. Spentrosa, Thomas Rodegnez, B. Chaver, Dr. Steinberger, Lieut. C. G. Harker, Mrs. C. Butler, Mrs. A. J. Butler, and Major Hungerford, who served in the Mexican War, and who goes East to join the National Army.

The ship *Thatcher*, McGown, has been chartered to load for New-York, in Moore & Folger's Line.

Business generally is assuming a more healthy condition, with rather more inclination to purchase leading articles of merchandise recently received. Some four hundred bales of drills and sheetings were sold yesterday, concentrating the stock in a few hands and establishing the price at 11 cents all round for standard. In other respects prices are unchanged. The demand for money for to-day's steamer was not urgent, but sufficiently active to enable bankers to obtain 2 per cent. for the usual short paper accommodations; 1½ per cent. is the rate upon the street. There is more disposition manifested to buy Wheat for export. Some irregular export buyers are paying $1 42@$1 45.

Each of the three political parties have nominated a third candidate for Congress, in accordance with the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, that California, under the census, is entitled to three members, instead of two.

Relief Committees, composed of former residents of New-York and most of the New-England States and Michigan, are organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the aid of the families of volunteers from the States named.

The body of Terrence Bellow McManus, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, was shipped, to-day, by the *Uncle Sam* for England *via* New-York. The Irish residents of San Francisco joined in a grand funeral demonstration, previous to placing the body on the steamer.

Shaw's Flat, Toulumne County, was the scene of a destructive fire, on Saturday. The total loss is estimated at $18,000. It was supposed to be the work of an incendary.

There are said to be a good many sympathizers with secession in Nevada Territory. They held a Convention at Silver City, on the 28th, and adopted resolutions re-affirming the Breckinridge Baltimore Platform: in favor of the preservation of the Union; asserting that it was the duty of the Territory to yield obedience to the Constitutional acts of Congress.

Recognizing Crittenden's Compromise as sound, a Union framed in peace cannot be maintained by force; the duty of the General Government is to establish a branch mint and to provide for entering lands, and leave the universal lands to private enterprise. Also the following was

Resolved, That the President of the United States has been guilty of violation of the Constitution, and usurpation of power in borrowing and appropriating money, raising armies and increasing the Navy without the authority of Congress, and that such acts are dangerous to liberty and tend to convert the Government into a military despotism.

Twenty delegates were present.

Judge Cradlebaugh and Judge Bryson, of Carson, and J. Williams, of the *Enterprise* newspaper, have announced themselves as candidates for Delegates to Congress from Nevada Territory.

The steamer *Cortez*, from Portland, Oregon, with dates to the 16th, brings a report that all the Indian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, including the Nez Perces, appeared to be preparing for war upon the whites. Miners were leaving the Nez Perces region, and a number of murders were reported.

The Portland *Times*, commenting on the news, says that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the Nez Perces section of the country, but they are poorly armed, and should the different tribes of Indians join together and make war upon the white, as it is reported they will, we fear before arms and ammunition can reach them they will be obliged to leave the mining region for the Winter.

Schooner Ashore—Political.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Sept. 1.

The schooner ashore on Richmond Island, proves to be the schooner *Marcellin Crocket*, of New-York, for Portland, with coal. She went ashore Thursday A. M. during a thick fog. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The sails and rigging will be saved.

On Saturday afternoon the Union Democrats of Cumberland County, in convention met in this city and endorsed the nomination of Col. Jameson for Governor. Strong Union resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Quiet Men—The Brooklyn Phalanx.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Brooklyn Phalanx, which left a day or two ago for the seat of war, presents some characteristics as a regiment which distinguish it from the majority of those which preceded it, and justify us in looking with peculiar interest for its conduct in the future.

We do not intend to speak of the disheartening difficulties which attended the formation of this regiment from the outset; they form a chapter not altogether creditable to committees and authorities, into whose *arcana* of petty jealousies and tangled red tape we have no wish to penetrate. The result is, however, that the Phalanx has been under drill, in camp and quarters, for a period of some three months, and has attained a high state of discipline and efficiency. The unanimous testimony of those who visited them during this period, of the farmers near Fort Schuyler, whose gardens, hen-roosts and orchards have suffered so terribly from other regiments, and of Col. Burke at Fort Lafayette, when a part of the Phalanx aided in guarding the prisoners of State, is, that the men of the Long Island First are remarkably orderly and quiet. They molested no one's property or peace; and they bore up under a succession of disappointments as to arms, equipments and marching orders, with a patience which speaks volumes for their *morale*.

We have had enough of noisy regiments. Let us see how "quiet men" can fight. Our Fire Zouaves were a deplorable instance of the utter uselessness of mere muscle and enthusiasm. They may have been individually brave men; but did they possess the resolute and patient determination which would enable them to drill eight hours a day, as have these quiet Long Islanders?

The Second Zouaves, we regret to say, promise even less than their predecessors, and will hardly perform more. We must learn the difference between a "fighting man" and a soldier.

The conduct of the Phalanx at Baltimore, the other day, illustrates our idea. It is well known that against this regiment (popularly supposed to be connected, in some mysterious way, with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) a peculiar hatred exists in Baltimore, and threats of an attack had been rife. At the earnest request of the soldiers, they were allowed to stop over one train at Philadelphia, in order to pass through Baltimore by *daylight*. After partaking, at 3 A. M., of a meal furnished by Philadelphian hospitality, they proceeded to the City of Riots, and emerged from the train into its streets. Forming as coolly as if for a dress parade, the quiet men marched, with loaded arms, through the city to the Washington Dépôt, attended by a mob, which, awed by their resolute bearing, dared not molest them. They are now safely encamped near Washington.

It is the business of the Press to call attention to instances like this, which display in so strong a light the least prominent, but perhaps most essential virtues of a soldier. Let the Long Island First remember that it has in its power to prove that rowdyism is not a necessary element of military success. We shall watch its course with interest, but not with fear. R. W. R.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Another Fraudulent Ticket Operation.—Chas. Behling, a German arrived in this City, a few days since, from New-Haven, for the purpose of sailing direct for Bremen, in the steamship *Bremen*. He hired a carman to convey his luggage to the office of the agents of Messrs. Oelrich & Co., Broad-street but on the way thither, he was accosted by a man, who represented himself to Mr. Behling to be in the employ of the Broad-street shippers. The carman then disobeyed his instructions, and drove direct to the office of Patrick McDonald, ticket agent, No. 22 Albany-street, instead of to the office in Broad-street. To allay Mr. Behling's suspicions, he was told by the stranger that that was the ticket office of Oelrich & Co, and that the office in Broad-street was only for the reception of luggage, freight, &c. Chas. Winsh, a clerk in McDonald's office, then sold Behling tickets for Bremen by the steamship *City of Washington*, *via* Liverpool, instead of by the *Bremen*, for which he paid $35. Behling, subsequently learning that he had been imposed upon, appeared before Justice Kelly and made a complaint against Winsh, who sold him the ticket, for violating the State law in selling a ticket entitling him to a passage by a route, company, line and steamship other than the one he bargained for. Winsh was arrested by Officer Crosby, of the Lower Police Court, and held to bail in $500 to answer. Henry Armstrong, of No. 152 Greenwich-street, became his bondsman.

The Remains of Gen. Lyon at the City Hall—The City Hall was yesterday deserted, being inaccessible to all but officials. The catafalque remains in the Governor's room under the charge of a Sergeant's guard from Company A of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, provision for their entertainment having been made by Mr. Roome, the keeper, by direction of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, at a special meeting held on Saturday afternoon. Preparations have been made to embrace the City authorities in the procession, which will undoubtedly be large and imposing. Mr. Van Ranch was directed to furnish carriages, and a Committee from the Common Council were empowered to arrange for the entertainment of the escort from Missouri at the Metropolitan Hotel. The body will be taken to the New-Haven Dépôt this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia will assemble at their Regimental Armory, Essex Market, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, in fatigue uniform, to take part in the funeral ceremonies in honor of Brigadier-General Lyon.

Twice Arrested and Discharged.—Edward Falconer, the open-air temperance lecturer, who so often makes his appearance before the Tombs Police Court, was arrested in the Park, on Sunday morning, by the Second Ward Police, where he was preaching temperance to an orderly congregation of men and boys. He was taken before Justice Kelly, who, after hearing the officer's complaint, discharged him. Falconer immediately returned to the Park, and mounting his stool renewed the discussion of his favorite theme. Another policeman almost instantly tapped the orator on the arm, and requested him to walk as far as the Tombs. Falconer assented, and on his second arraignment before the magistrate again succeeded in procuring his discharge. The legality of Falconer's thus appearing in public on Sundays is, at present, a matter of consideration by the Supreme Court.

Fire in a Jewelry Manufactory.—A fire broke out, on Saturday evening, in the third story of the building, No. 38 White-street, occupied by Mr. Allen A. Burns, jeweler, and considerable damage resulted to the property of all the tenants of the premises. The fire originated in a small apartment used as a bedroom, but in what way is not known. The loss of Mr. Burns is estimated at $2,000, upon which there is no insurance. The flames burned through to the fourth floor, occupied by Kendlinger & McLaugh[lin], silversmiths, and by Mr. Brown, cord and tassel manufacturer. The losses, in both cases, are met by insurance—the former having a policy on the Lorillard, and the latter on the Germania Insurance Company. J. & H. Jones, brass clock manufacturers, occupied the second floor. Their stock was considerably damaged by water. It was insured for the amount of $25,000, equally in the Astor, Home, New-Amsterdam, National, Equitable, North American and Mercantile Insurance Companies. The stock of Messrs. Adams & Kidney, jewelers, occupying the first floor, was also damaged by water. The loss is covered by insurance in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The roof of the adjoining building, No. 40, was injured considerably by the flames. The damage to the building may be repaired for $[illegible]. The premises belong to the estate of the late Wm. Adams, and there is an insurance of $8,000 upon them, in the Lorillard Company.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Dooley and Patrick Donnelly were arrested on Saturday night, by officer Black, of the Fourth Ward, charged with having offered a counterfeit $1 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, to Pauline Boucher, of No. 217 William-street, in payment for drinks. The character of the bill was questioned, and while Pauline had sent for information respecting it, Officer Black entered, and arrested the men, who had previously offered the same or a similar bill in the saloon of Henry Gottlieb, No. 21 Frankfort-street. The prisoners were then positively told that the bill was spurious. They were taken before Justice Kelly, and committed for examination.

Highway Robbery in Baxter-street.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night, Mathew Flanagan, while passing through Baxter-street, was waylaid by three men, knocked down and robbed of $15. His screams for help frightened the thieves, who dodged up an alley out of sight. Eugene Sullivan, of No. 71 Baxter-street, hearing the alarm, and seeing persons running away, pursued the fugitives. He overtook one of them and detained him until Officers Hyde and Doran, of the Sixth Ward, came up and took him to the Station-house. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Concklin, and soon afterwards Thomas Baker, a German tailor, and William Ryan, alleged to be his accomplices, were arrested by the same officers. Justice Kelly committed the prisoners for trial, each in default of $2,000 bail.

Charge of Embezzlement.—Frank Ackerman, formerly a carman in the employ of Messrs. Beadleston & Price, brewers at No. 198 West Tenth-street, was arrested by Detective Bennett, charged with having at various times, while in the service of the above-named firm, collected moneys to the amount of $40 and upwards, belonging to them, and feloniously appropriated the same to his own use. The accused was taken before Justice Connelly and committed. It is intimated that there may be other complaints of a similar character preferred against him.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Flour dull. Wheat salable in small lots at $1 05 for Red State, $1 28 for White Michigan. Oats in light supply, with fair demand—State at 32c. afloat. No sales of Corn; none offering afloat. Whisky—Sales, yesterday afternoon, 461 bbls. at 16¼c.; to-day, 150 bbls. at 16¾c.@17c. Old Timothy Seed—Sales at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 56 bbls. Oil; 348 bbls. Highwines; 127 bbls. Pork; 3,746 bbls. Flour; 210 bales Wool; 10 hhds. Tobacco; 436 bags Wheat. For Boston and the East, 213 bales Wool; 1,750 bbls. Flour; 21 bbls. Highwines. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug. 30, 60,300 bushels Corn; 19,900 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Feed; 1,000 bushels Malt.

Oswego, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Sales last night, 3,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 86c.@88c. Corn is held at 39c. Wheat is a shade above the views of buyers; no sales. Canal Freights steady; Flour, 28c., Wheat 9c., Corn 8c., to New-York. Lake Imports—29,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn. Canal Exports—3,771 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Marion, from Havana and Key West—Francis Toline and servant, Manuel Valdes, Agustina Carmine, Fortune Agard, Joaquin F. Ravera, Manuel [illegible] Veglison, Joseph Bucket, Mrs. Hunt, of Honduras, Mrs. Capt. Weir, of Key West, James Yuill, Capt. Benjamin S. Wallock, Joseph Chamberlain, Pedro Montello, [illegible] Bailey, Pablo Roig, Jacob Dhullos, William Byrne, Wm. Reden, and 2 destitute American seamen sent home by the Vice Consul-General.

Steamship Marion, Capt. Jas. D. Phillips, from Havana Aug. 28. Aug. 22, 7 A. M., off Cape Carnaveral, saw a very suspicious looking vessel on our port bow, evidently a privateer; altered her course and stood away; 1 P. M., saw another of similar appearance; made no movement of hostility; both schooners. Aug. 24, 1 A. M., arrived at Key West; landed Government stores for Navy; found six United States vessels-of-war in the harbor, viz.: Frigate Santee, sloops Preble and Vincennes, steamers Crusader, Water Witch and Keystone State. During the great storm of Aug. 16 and 17, ten vessels of different nations were wrecked off the coast of Florida, and 28 lives lost. Aug. 26, brig Sultan, Capt. Sutton, left Havana via Key West for New-York, in ballast. Aug. 31, 8 A. M., fifty miles S. E. of Hatteras, saw an American clipper bark standing to N. E.; she suddenly hove about and stood for us, carrying all sail, and hoisted a flag which appeared to be the Palmetto; the wind being N. E., was soon left astern.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon rises.... 2 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate.... 8 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Catinet, (Fr.,) from a cruise southward.
Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.
Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, July 27, with mdse. and 24 passengers, to Trask & Dearborn.
Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London and Isle of Wight, July 24, with mdse. and 43 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 9, lat. 43 43, long. 50 28, saw fishing schrs. Frank S. Simmons, of Princetown; Ring, of Cohasset; and Fremont.
Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, July 20th, with coal and salt, and 40 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug. 2, lat. 48 48, long. 19 40, saw a derelict brig, foremast and yards standing, foresail and foretopsail blown in pieces, mainmast gone 6 or 8 feet above the deck; she had a large house on the quarter deck, a broad wide streak around her, and a billet head; there were no boats to be seen; she did not appear to be waterlogged, and had not been long abandoned; it blowing a gale at the time, did not attempt to board her. Aug. 15, was in co. with a ship bound W., showing Dunham & Dimon's signal. Aug. 18, lat. 45, long. 49, spoke fishing schr. Lowell, of Marblehead, 14 weeks out, with 13,000 fish; during that night passed 36 schrs. at anchor; and next morning saw 7 Fr. barks and brigs at anchor; spoke bark Virginia, (Fr.,) Le Blond, with 80,000 fish. July 26, Robt. Valle, seaman, fell from the foreyard to the forecastle-deck, breaking his thigh, receiving a severe contusion of the head. Aug. 30, 2:40 P. M., passed a screw steamer, (supposed to be the City of Baltimore,) bound E. Aug. 29, lat. 41, long. 69 40, passed steamship Persia, bound E., also a screw steamer, bound E.
Bark Gan Eden, of Boothbay, Auld, Sagua, 15 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co. The G. E. put into this port for orders, and is anchored in the Lower Bay.
Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Liverpool, 44 ds., with coal to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Brig St. Michael, (Span.,) Sanchez, Havana, 14 ds., in ballast, to C. Marti & Co. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.
Schr. Equator, Albury, Eleuthera, 12 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.
Bark Cleverland, (Old.) Stallmann, Liverpool, 34 ds., with salt to Ruger Bros.
Bark Scio, Follansbee, London, July 9, in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co. Aug. 17, passed Cape Race; have had light westerly winds for the past 30 ds.
Schr. S. C. Cook, (Br.,) Brown, Bridgeport, in ballast.
Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Tuttle, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Seneca, Bolt, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. J. B. Myers, Mitchell, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Packet, Downs, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. J. L. Howard, Jones, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. L. Anderson, Hemmingway, Providence, ballast.
Schr. Cornelia, Noyes, Albany, for Baltimore.
Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.
Schr. Maria Pike, (3 masts,) Van Pelt, Key West, 12 ds., in ballast to master.
WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool, 41 ds.
Ship New-York, Hamburg, 40 ds.
Ship Forest City, Axworthy, Glasgow, July 18.
Bark Ottille, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen, July 19.
Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) from Bremen, 45 ds.—By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Spoken, &c.

Neptune—ship, (Brem.,) exchanged signals with, lat. 52 56, long. 27 15, Aug. 9.
New-York—ship, from Hamburg for New-York, was seen, lat. 43 43, long. 50 28, Aug. 9.
Berenger—ship, (Fr.,) bound E., lat. 50, long. 18, Aug. 1.
Chebucto—brig, of Halifax, from Havana, bound E., lat. 45, long. 49, Aug. 18.
R. B. Forbes—U. S. gun-boat, off Absecom.
Ocean Home—bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, lat. 42, long. 61 30, Aug. 25.
Cumberland—U. S. frigate, off Hatteras, Aug. 30.
Warren—bark, from Baltimore, for New-York, lat. 38 16, long. 74 20, Sept. 1.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD IN GENERAL AND NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA MONEY-FINDERS IN PARTICULAR.—Take notice that I have for sale an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet front and rear by 60 feet deep, lot 25x100, elaborately finished with every conceivable modern improvement, splendid mirrors, rich French gas-fixtures, handsome carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; location best in the City. The owner must sell, and so therefore I am prepared to give a bargain. For further particulars, call on JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 at night.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Harriet Lane came to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to be repaired, refitted and have her armament exchanged, after which she left New-York on the 6th of August. She mounted six rifled guns and carried [illegible] officers and men.

The battery which was taken on Thursday is doubtless the same that opened fire on the Roanoke while cruising off Hatteras Inlet on the 10th of July. No damage was done on that occasion, all the shots falling short.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE FIGHT AT HATTERAS.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO GEN. WOOL.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I embarked on the transport steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, 500 of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. WEBER commanding; 220 of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. HAWKINS commanding; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. NIXON commanding, and 60 of the United States Artillery, Lieut. LARNED commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under command of Officer STRINGHAM, against the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet.

We left Fortress Monroe Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning dispositions were made for an attack upon the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the previous prevalence of Southwest gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops; and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet and the regulars, both the iron boats, upon which we depended, were swamped in the surf, and both flat-boats stove; and a brave attempt being made by Lieut. CROSBY, U. S. A., serving with the Army, as Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam-tug *Fanny*, belonging to the Army, to land in a boat from the war steamer *Pawnee*, resulted in the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be got off.

It was impracticable to land more troops because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a twelve-pounder rifled boat gun, loaned us by the Flag-ship, and a twelve-pound howitzer were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the *Monticello* and the *Harriet Lane*. I was on board the *Harriet Lane* directing the embarkation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the boats were stove. We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind, and because, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fire upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced, and its flag struck. No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort, and its flag was also struck. Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. WEBER advanced his troops already landed upon the beach. The *Harriet Lane*, Capt. FAUNCE, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get in the smooth water of the Inlet, when fire was opened upon the *Monticello*, which had proceeded in advance of us, from the other fort. Several shot struck her, but without causing any casualties, as I am informed. So well convinced were the officers of both Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the *Susquehanna* had towed the frigate *Cumberland* to an offing. The fire was then reopened (as there was no signal from either) upon both forts. In the meantime a few men from the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach with Mr. WIEGEL, who was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the smaller fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag there. It had become necessary, owing to the threatened appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon the shore, a part in possession of the small fort, (about 700 yards from the larger one,) and the rest bivouacked on the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts. Early the next morning, the *Harriet Lane* ran in shore, for the purpose of covering any attack on the troops. At the same time, a large steamer was observed coming down she sound, inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Capt. JOHNSON, of the Coast Guard, who had placed the two guns from the ship, and a 6-pounder from the enemy, in a small sand battery, and opened fire on the rebel steamer. At 8 o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag-ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experiments, that our shot fell short.

An increased length of fuse was telegraphed, and firing commenced with shells of 15 seconds fuse. I had sent Mr. FISKE, Acting Aid-de-Camp, on shore, for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movements of the troops and of the enemy. I then went with the *Fanny*, for the purpose offecting a landing of the remainder of the troops, when a white flag was run up from the fort. I then went with the *Fanny* over the bar into the Inlet; at the same time the troops under Col. WEBER marched up the beach, and signal was made from the flag-ship to cease firing. As the *Fanny* rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer *Winslow* went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the *Fanny*, but she proved to be out of range.

I then sent Lieut. CROSBY on shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned, bringing Mr. WIEGEL, with the following writtan communication from SAMUEL BARRON, late Captain in the United States Navy:

MEMORANDUM.

Flag Officer SAMUEL BARROW, C. S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war; the officers allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

S. BARROW, Commanding
Naval Defence Virginia and North Carolina.

FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29, 1861.

Add also a verbal communication stating that he had in the fort 615 men, and a thousand more within an hour's call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood.

To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply which follows, and sent it by Lieut. CROSBY:

MEMORANDUM.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General United States Army, commanding, in reply to the communication of SAMUEL BARRON, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation; the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war; no other terms admissible; commanding officers to meet on board the Flag-ship *Minnesota*, to arrange details.

AUGUST 29.

After waiting three-quarters of an hour, Lieut. CROSBY returned, bringing with him Capt. BARRON, Major ANDREWS and Col. MARTIN, of the rebel forces, who, on being received on board the tug *Fauny*, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum, and had come to surrender themselves and their commands as prisoners of war. I informed them that, as the expedition was formed of the Army and Navy, the surrender must be made on board the flag-ship to Flag-officer STRINGHAM, as well as to myself.

We went on board the *Minnesota*, for that purpose. On arriving there, the following articles of capitulation were signed, which, I hope, will meet your approval:

[These articles are given elsewhere.]

I then landed and took a formal surrender of all the forts, with all the men and munitions of war; inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered; marched them out and embarked them on board the *Adelaide*, and marched my own troops into the fort and raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our men, and a salute of thirteen guns which had been shotted by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was conducted with great care and tenderness from a temporary wharf, erected for the purpose, took so long that night came on so dark that it was impossible for the pilots to take the *Adelaide* over the bar, thereby causing delay. I may mention, in this connection, that the *Adelaide*, in carrying in the troops at the moment that my terms of capitulation were under consideration by the enemy, had grounded upon the bar; but by the active and judicious exertions of Commander STELLWAGEN, after some delay, was got off at the same time the *Harriet Lane*, in attempting to enter the bar, had grounded and remained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This to me was a moment of the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship-of-war and transport steamer, with a large portion of my troops, were within the power of the enemy. I had demanded the strongest terms, which he was considering. He might refuse, and, seeing our disadvantage, renew the action; but I determined to abate not a tittle of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Government, not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels. Besides my tug was in the inlet, and at least I could carry on the engagement with my two rifle 6-pounders, well supplied with SAWYER's shells. Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted 10 guns, with four yet unmounted, and one large 10-inch columbiad, all ready for mounting.

I append the official muster-roll of Col. MARTIN, furnished by him, of the officers and men captured by us. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two 32-pound guns, loaded with grape and canister, which we expended in one salute. It had a well-protected magazine, and bomb-proof, capable of shelling some three hundred or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of octagon form, inclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, well covered with sufficient traverses, and ramparts, and parapets upon which our shells had made but little impression.

The larger work near this Inlet, was known as Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which is about 700 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five guns and two six-pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner; upon abandoning the fort the day before, I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but reëmbarked the regulars and marines, finding it impossible, without a delay of the fleet, which could not be justified under the state of facts at Fortress Monroe, and owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, I disembarked the provisions captured, about five days' rations, for the use of the troops. On consultation with Flag-officer STRINGHAM and Commander STEELWAGEN, I determined to leave the troops, and hold the post, because of the strength of the fortifications, its importance, and because of again in the possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, the very great difficulty of its capture until I could get some further instructions from the Government. Commodore STRINGHAM directed the steamers *Mouticello* and *Pawnee* to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely, or indeed possible, to be sent against it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is buoyed out any vessel may carry 15 feet of water over it with ease; once inside there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weather. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern, and Beaufort.

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. THOMPSON, in an official report, it is the key of the Albemarle; in my judgment it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe on this coast as a dépôt for cooling supplies for the blockading squadron. It is invaluable as a harbor for our coasting trade or inlet from the Winter storm, or from pirates. It is of the first importance. By holding it Hatteras light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm-beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the rebels deprives him. It has but one drawback, a want of good water; but that a condenser like the one now in operation at Fortress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, will relieve.

I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken in that inlet within a few days, compiled from the official documents captured with the forts. I add hereto an official report of the Chief Engineer of the Coast defences of the rebels. Please find also appended a statement of the arms and munitions of war captured with the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

While all have done well, I desire to speak in special terms of commendation in addition to those before mentioned, of the steadiness and cool courage of Col. MAX WEBER, who we were obliged to leave in command of a detachmant of 300 men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy 600 strong, on a dark and stormy night; of Col. WEISS, who conducted a reconnoisance of 20 men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Capt. NIXON, of the Coast Guards, who, with his men, occupied Fort Clark during the first night, although dismantled in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers.

I desire to commend to your attention Capt. JARDINE, of the New-York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment when the unfortunate casualty to the *Harriet Lane* prevented Col. HAWKINS from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. LARNED, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf.

I desire especially to make acknowledgments to Messrs. WIEGEL and DURINAGE, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it, a service of great danger, from the fire of their own friends.

I made honorable mention of young FISKE, who risked his life among the breakers, being thrown on shore, to carry my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also, my thanks for the valuable aid of Capt. HAGERTY, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor, while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation. Of the services to the country of the gentlemen of the Navy proper, I may not speak; for, one ought not to praise when he has no right to censure, and they will appropriately be mentioned, I doubt not, by the Commander, who is capable to appreciate their good conduct; but I am emboldened to ask permission, if the Department shall determine to occupy the point as a permanent post, that its name be changed by general order from Fort Hatteras to Fort Stringham. But of these gentlemen who served under my immediate command, I may make honorable mention, as I have done before, of the zealous, intrepid and untiring action of Lieut. CROSBY, who took an armed canal-boat and the steam-tug *Fanny* from Fort Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, in order that the expedition might have the aid of a steamer of the lightest draft.

Capt. SHUTTLEWORTH, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of Marines.

Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by Commandant STEELWAGON, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their peril when the *Adelaide* touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Although Capt. TAUNCE, of the *Pawnee*, now in command of the *Harriet Lane*, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sandbars about the inlet. It happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination, creditable in him, to aid me by being near to cover the troops in landing.

Capt. LONG, who had the *George Peabody* in charge, brought in his vessel with safety with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the Inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than 700 men, 25 pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two light boats, and four stand of colors, one of which had been presented within a week, by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the "North Carolina Defenders." By the goodness of that Providence which watches over our nation, no one of the fleet or Army was in the least degree injured. The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be 12 or 15 killed and died of wounds, and 35 wounded.

I also inclose herewith the official report of the rebel wounded by Mr. WM. M. KING, of the storeship *Supply*. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Commanding Department of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER was complimented with a serenade to-night. An immense crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, the band having played the Star-Spangled Bonner, and there being vociferour cheers for BUTLER, Gen. WALBRIDGE appeared on the balcony to introduce him to the auditory, in performing which duty, he briefly spoke of Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM, saying the policy of invading the secession States would crush the rebellion and secure freedom and submission to the Constitution throughout the length and breadth of the land. He then presented Gen. BUTLER, whose recent conduct afforded a harbinger of a glorious future for the country.

He was again greeted with cheers, and after the band had performed "Hail to the Chief," the applause was enthusiastically prolonged. He said he had been far too much complimented by this expression of the kind regard of his fellow-citizens, but he took it as complimentary to the cause which all love, and for which any of them were ready this hour to lay down their lives. It was therefore no mere personal congratulation to him, who by accident, became a participator in the scenes over which they now rejoiced. They were all ready, as they cherished the Union and the Constitution, to defend them. To the gallant Navy, under Com. STRINGHAM, are we mainly indebted our success. Ah! it was a glorious sight to see the soldiers of the Union stretching their hands against their rebellious children. Had you stood on the deck, and seen the *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* come into action, and looking over the sea, seen the *Savannah*, which, hearing the cannonading, came to take her share in the contest, and heard the booming of the cannon as a rebuke to treason, you would have thought it such music as lengthens a man's life.

It was a glorious sight to see the man, who was once an honor to the the Navy of the United States, but had proved recreant to duty, presenting his sword as a prisoner to Commodore STRINGHAM. He meant BARRON, now with 715 prisoners on the way to New-York. [Gen. B. was repeatedly interrupted with applause.]

After briefly describing the battle scenes, he spoke of the necessity of continuing vigorous measures for crushing out the rebellion, saying that, with the aid of Jack Frost, the King of the North, who would kill off the malaria that now hangs over the South, the forces of the Republic would push zealously on to the contest, and not rest until every Union man can enjoy his own opinion, and the rights guarantied by our free institutions. In conclusion, he proposed three cheers for the Navy, which were earnestly and enthusiastically given, and he retired with repeated cheers.

Representatives SEDGWICK, of New-York, Senator MCDOUGALL, of California, W. D. WALLACH, of Washington, severally addressed the assemblage.

The band again played, and the procession moved to serenade Secretary WELLES, and perhaps other officers of the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A REBEL FORCE IN JEFFERSON CITY.

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 30.

This morning our city was surprised and thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of 100 mounted and armed rebels, who paraded the streets and captured two United States Army recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp, which is some 8 miles distant. It is rumored that there are 150 men rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the National troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 1.

Last night, sixteen of the United States Reserve Corps in this county, were ordered to arrest a violent Secessionist living some ten miles west of here. On approaching the house, the lights were put out, and the owner, learning their intention, fired a double-barreled shot-gun, killing two of the Reserve Corps. They then burst open the door, and killed him and another man, who fired and ran.

There is a camp of Secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above-mentioned occurrence took place. Seventy of the Reserve Corps left here this morning to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

QUINCY, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The train from St. Joseph's arrived all safe this evening. The reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra, cannot be true. There is great excitement here to-night, occasioned by fears of an attack by the rebels from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sunday Sept. 1.

Col. MARSHALL's cavalry were at Greytown on Thursday, and surrounded the town, taking Mr. MAGOFFIN prisoner, with several others. One of Col. MARSHALL's men was killed and one badly wounded. They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Sunday, Sept. 1.

There is considerable excitement here, to-night, in consequence of a dispatch just received from Fairmount, Marion County, by the Governor, stating that a large number of Secessionists had risen in the back country, and were marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad track. The drums are beating to arms, and the streets are crowded with people. The Governor is dispatching the Home Guard and Volunteer citizens to Fairmount, and the train is about to start. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. LEE's. All the United States troops have lately gone forward from that point. It is feared that the movement among the Secessionists may be general, and large numbers of citizens here are going on patrol to-night.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

RHINEBECK, Saturday, Aug. 31.

JOHN C. PUDNEY and THEOPHILUS GILLENDER were appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Dutchess County, to-day. The Convention adopted the resolutions of the Democratic State Central Committee unanimously.

THE CARBON DEMOCRAT OFFICE ENTERED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sunday, Sept. 1.

Some persons entered the *Carbon Democrat* office here last night, and destroyed the type, upset the stands, &c. The press was not disturbed.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The Act which is to be enforced in Missouri, under Major-Gen. FREMONT's Proclamation, as as follows:

AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employe, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or *if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found*; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General or any District Attorney in the United States, in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, *any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State* shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, *to take up arms* against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, *or in any military or naval service whatsoever*, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, *the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding*. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved Aug. 6, 1861.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

REPORTED ARREST OF HON. E. J. PENDLETON BY THE REBELS.

HLEASANT HILL, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Friday, Aug. 30.

Advices received from Martinsburgh to-day states that Hon. EDMUND J. PENDLETON, of Berkley County, Va., has been captured by the rebels. Mr. PENDLETON was one of the most prominent Union men of thal county.

Everything is quiet along the Potomac, between the mouths of Seneca and Monocacy Rivers, this morning.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO BY THE GUNBOAT R. B. FORBES.

The bark *Scio*, Capt. FOLLANSBEE, arrived at this port yesterday (1st) from London, and makes the following report:

Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 P. M., "sea account," South Shoal, bearing N. N. W., distance thirty miles, saw a steamer northeast of us, at 9.45 P. M.; she came up on our port quarter and hailed us. the usual questions being asked, "Where from?" "Where bound?" and "Where does the bark belong?" all of which questions were answered by Capt. F. They then said, report the *R. B. Forbes* bound South on a cruise. Capt. F. then inquired respecting the news in the United States. He was informed that there were plenty of privateers around there, and that several vessels had been taken, and then requested Capt. F. to send his boat on board, to which Capt. F. replied, that his boats were on the house; they then said they would send theirs to the bark. At the time was steering west, making about one knot per hour, with a light air from S. S. E. Capt. F. then brought his vessel to the wind and took in the lower studding sails; in about ten minutes the steamer's boat came alongside, the officer of which was met by Capt. F. in the gangway. He said: "Capt. GREGORY sends his compliments, and wishes you to come on board the *Forbes*, and that he will not detain you long." Capt. F. replied: "Give my compliments to Capt. GREGORY, and tell him that I never leave my ship at sea, unless I am obliged to do so." His answer was that Capt. F. had better go, as that was the Captain's orders. Capt. F. said no; but he could look at his papers if he wished to, which he did, and wished Capt. F. a good night. He then returned to the steamer. Capt. F. then heard orders given on board the steamer to shot the guns, and almost immediately a shot was fired at the bark. Capt. F. then hailed the steamer and inquired what he was to understand by it, when a reply was given, "Aye, aye," and immediately another shot was fired, which cut away the foretopsail brace, and passed through the foretopsail. In a few moments the boat, containing the same officer that paid the previous visit, returned with Capt. GREGORY's compliments, and wished to know if Captain F. had any coals to spare. Capt. F. replied that he had none; and to the inquiry if the vessel was in ballast, was answered in the affirmative. Capt. F. then inquired why they fired into his vessel, and was answered that Capt. GREGORY thought they had not shown him proper respect in not backing the mainyard. Capt. F. rejoined that if he was a privateer, to say so, as his vessel was unarmed, and he did not wish to have a target made of her. They said the steamer was not a privateer, but the *R. B. Forbes* bound South on a cruise, and had sailed from Boston the Sunday previous. The boat then left, and the steamer crossed the bark's bows and hailed, inquiring if they had hurt any one, or done any damage, and if any assistance was needed. The answer was they had shot away the foretopsail brace, but required no assistance, and that Capt. F. would report them when he arrived in New-York. He then said he took the bark to be an enemy trying to escape, and that he did not wish to hurt his friends, but they were in their country's service, and fighting their country's battles. Capt. F. replied, "Good," and requested his crew to give them three cheers, which was done, and returned by the steamer's crew. She then steamed away S. W., which Captain F. was very glad to see, as he still held suspicions of something wrong.

Capt. F. is not positive as to the steamer being the *R. B. Forbes*, but his description answers to that vessel—a propeller, two pipes, two masts, and square rigged on foremast.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army is pretty much as it, was last week. The new order, allowing the officers to accept men of 5 feet 3 inches, has exercised a little influence on the business, but not much. The old regiments still continue to enlist for themselves alone, while each of the new regiments recruits for itself, establishes its own offices, and carries on its business exactly in the same manner as the volunteer regiments, a custom seldom permitted in regular Armies. The cavalry office in Hudson-street still does the best business in town. The new mounted regiment, whose head-quarters are at Pittsburgh, Penn., advanced rapidly last week, and has now nearly 300 men. The Eleventh Regiment, at Boston, the Thirteenth in Missouri, the Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and the Seventeenth at Fort Adams, will probably be fit for the field before any of the others.

The United States Marine Corps has almost doubled its numerical strength within a few months. It consisted formerly of some 1,000 men, was then increased to about 1,800, and since the war begun enlistments for it have been made so vigorously that it can number little less than 2,500 men at present. At all the Navy-yards men are accepted, and separate offices are opened at the head-quarters in the National Capital, at Annapolis, and in this City and Brooklyn. The Navy promises soon to have more able seamen in it than the Navy of France or England. Nantucket, New-Bedford and other whaling ports are forwarding on weekly to the receiving ships large drafts of trained seamen, who are the most valuable acquisition to the country in the present crisis. There were several hundred men enlisted in this City last week, and put on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The following are the National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men.
Governor's Island	300
Fort Hamilton	730
Bedloe's Island	70
North Carolina	750
Brooklyn Marine Barracks	133
Vessels in the harbor, about	700
Total	2,683

The following craft are now lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *North Carolina*, 80; *Brandywine*, 50; *Release*, 1; *James Adger*, 2; *E. P. Hale*, 4; *Satellite*, 2; *Putnam*, 2.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

Mr. FREDERICK GROVE, a Southern gentleman, who has been some time a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested by Detectives SAMPSON and DEVOE, on Saturday, at the instance of the United States Government. From intercepted letters written by the prisoner to "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, it appeared that he was not only furnishing the rebels with valuable information, but had offered his services to the Southern Confederacy in any capacity in which he could make himself of use. In his letters he also stated that he had used his influence to effect the release of the imprisoned Baltimore Commissioners, and others in confinement on treasonable charges. The Detectives yesterday morning took him to Fort Lafayette.

A Mr. WILLIAMS, arrested in Boston, and a man named REYNOLDS, whose apprehension was effected in Norwich, Conn., were conveyed to the same place, on similar charges, by the same opportunity. Mr. WILLIAMS, who is an Indian trader, went East for the purpose of purchasing bowie and scalping-knives, tomahawks, and other like implements, with which to furnish Indian tribes now in arms against the United States Government.

RICHARD S. FREEMAN, recently from Georgia, was arrested in this City last Saturday, while *en route* to New-Hampshire, where he intended to purchase a machine for cutting shoe-pegs. This fact came to the ears of Officer IRVINE, of the Twentieth Precinct, and led to the apprehension of the Georgian, on suspicion that he intended to afford "aid and comfort" to the enemy. He was conducted to the Central Police-office, where he was examined by Superintendent KENNEDY. A considerable sum of money was found in his possession, as well as orders for the purchase of leather and other articles. He had also a letter of introduction, as follows:

MACON, Aug. 9, 1861.

Friend C. Q. Armstrong, Louisville:

This will be handed to you by Mr. FREEMAN, to whom we beg to introduce you. Mr. F. is one of our citizens, who is on his way North to buy a *shoe-peg machine*. The difficulty is in getting it from Louisville. We feel satisfied that if any man can get it through you can.

Your prompt and especial attention to this will not only confer a favor upon Mr. F., but upon us and the whole community, and the favor will be properly appreciated by this community, and you suitably rewarded by Mr. F. for any expense or trouble you may be put to.

This machine is a public necessity.

Yours, respectfully, KARS & SWANSON.
W. W. CRAIG.

The arrest was telegraphed to the State Department at Washington, whence an order was immediately dispatched to transfer the prisoner to Fort Lafayette. He is now confined there.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT SCOTT.

We have received the welcome intelligence—which is certainly reliable—that Gen. LANE has reached Fort Scott, Kansas, with 2,300 men. He is fortifying, and considered everything perfectly safe in that neighborhood.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

THE DAILY NEWS.

A CARD FROM BENJAMIN WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OFFICE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS, NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1861.

Please oblige me by contradicting the statement publicly made, that the editorship of the *Daily News* has undergone any change. There has not been the slightest cause for any such report.

Respectfully yours. BENJAMIN WOOD.

A CARD FROM MAYOR WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1861.

Permit me to correct the erroneous statement, to the effect that the *Daily News* newspaper has passed into my hands. I have no interest whatever in the paper, and shall not, either directly or indirectly, have any, or attempt to direct its course.

My own position upon the great question now before the country was taken early, and has been maintained consistently.

I am for a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the effort to maintain the authority of the Government in all its force and integrity.

No person or Press is authorized to express my opinions. In this matter I recognize no personal or partisan obligations which shall alter or influence my course. Very truly, yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TERRIBLE FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Ship William Tell in Flames—Probable Destruction of the Vessel and Cargo.

Shortly before midnight the first-class ship *William Tell*, belonging to BOYD & HINCKEN's line of Havre packets, was discovered to be on fire. She lay at anchor in the stream, off Rector-street, N. R., and the fire had been burning at least two hours before it was seen. An alarm was then given from the vessel, by ringing the bells, exhibiting bluelights and calling for assistance.

By these means, the attention of Sergeant GARLAND, of the Harbor Police, was attracted. He was then in one of the police boats, off the Battery, who procured the service of the Hamilton Ferry boat *Montague*, for the purpose of saving the passengers, who were screeching with terror.

This was safely accomplished, as far as can be ascertained, although it is reported that one of them, a lad sixteen years of age, was smothered between decks.

Capt. FUNKE, the commander, was not on board the ship, and the first officer was absent. The second mate and pilot were on board, and they were the only persons who rendered assistance to the Police in their efforts to board the vessel. The crew positivelry refused to lift a finger, but leaped aboard the ferry-boat, bringing their dunnage with them, and skulked out of sight.

At this time, the flames had not appeared above deck, and had the ferry boats, of which one belonged to the Jersey City Company, been assisted by the crew, no doubt they could have brought their Worthington pumps to bear upon the fire, the bulk of which was in the forehold and forecastle, and the vessel might have been saved.

In the emergency the mate gave orders to slip the cable, which was done, and the vessel was carried by the wind and tide towards Governor's Island, approaching in dangerous proximity the steam-yacht of he Prince NAPOLEON.

The ferry-boats after a time managed to get lines to her and towed her towards Bedloe's Island, for the purpose of scuttling her on the Jersey flats.

Unless this can be done, there is little hope of saving either the vessel or cargo, as the flames are bursting freely through her decks, and the foremast and mainmast are pillars of flame.

The *Tell* was to have sailed this morning. She is laden with an assorted cargo of grain, pork, cotton, and a small invoice of naval stores; and the ship and cargo are valued at least at $500,000.

The supposition is that the crew set the ship on fire in the forehold, as they were drunk and mutinous, objecting to go to sea. At the request of the mate, they were arrested, and taken to the Harbor Police Station. Sergt. HOLLAND sent them over to the First Precinct Station-house, where they are confined, pending an examination of their conduct.

There are four Ferry-boats now at work upon the ship, and the report has just been made that her foremast has fallen, and that little probability exists of saving her.

The following is a list of the crew: Richard Ryerton, Richard Graves, Moses Morrell, George Cowell, Henry Lloyd (witness,) Robert Clyth, George Brown, John Harris, Ed. McQuaide, Daniel Cox (witness,) Byron Fuller, Peter Duggan, J. Savage, Dougal McDougal.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News from California by the Pony Express.

OUTER STATION, PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 95 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Aug. 30.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Arrivals, none. Sailed, 17th, ship *Yeoman*, for Sidney; 21st, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, carrying 193 passengers and $1,100,000 specie for New-York, and $138,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were:

Wells & Fargo	$475,000	Panatt	$13,000
Davidson	128,000	Sothu & Church	73,000
Keller & Bro	66,000	Sprauss	65,000
Coleman	50,090	Frank Baller	50,000
Tallant & Wilde	40,000	Nurton & Co	30,000
Alsop & Co	30,000	Brumagen	30,000

The following are the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

J. H. Hickox, Lieut. Leaman, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. Ball, U. S. A.; Lieut. Alexander, U. S. A.; Major Allen, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Grier, U. S. A., and family; J. T. Gilmer and family, Capt. Gregg, U. S. A.; Capt. Myers, U. S. A.; Capt. Mason, U. S. A., and family; Capt. Hancock and family, J. S. Kline and wife, W. H. Wallace, E. Z. Clark, Haywood Parker, John Rigby, Decatur Thompson, E. W. Lefferts, M. C. Smith, J. Dixon, T. S. Dorsey, wife and family, Mr. Reyners and family, H. F. Clark, Alexander Thompson, T. W. Tilden, G. H. Sproat, Rev. C. Blandry, Rev. M. D. Norbury, R. J. Thomas, D. McCotterly, David Shaw, J. R. Sproat, E. S. Spentrosa, Thomas Rodegnez, B. Chaver, Dr. Steinberger, Lieut. C. G. Harker, Mrs. C. Butler, Mrs. A. J. Butler, and Major Hungerford, who served in the Mexican War, and who goes East to join the National Army.

The ship *Thatcher*, McGOWN, has been chartered to load for New-York, in MOORE & FOLGER's Line.

Business generally is assuming a more healthy condition, with rather more inclination to purchase leading articles of merchandise recently received. Some four hundred bales of drills and sheetings were sold yesterday, concentrating the stock in a few hands and establishing the price at 11 cents all round for standard. In other respects prices are unchanged. The demand for money for to-day's steamer was not urgent, but sufficiently active to enable bankers to obtain 2 per cent. for the usual short paper accommodations; 1¾ per cent. is the rate upon the street. There is more disposition manifested to buy Wheat for export. Some irregular export buyers are paying $1 42@$1 45.

Each of the three political parties have nominated a third candidate for Congress, in accordance with the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, that California, under the census, is entitled to three members, instead of two.

Relief Committees, composed of former residents of New-York and most of the New-England States and Michigan, are organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the aid of the families of volunteers from the States named.

The body of TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, was shipped, to-day, by the *Uncle Sam* for England *via* New-York. The Irish residents of San Francisco joined in a grand funeral demonstration, previous to placing the body on the steamer.

Shaw's Flat, Toulomne County, was the scene of a destructive fire, on Saturday. The total loss is estimated at $18,000. It was supposed to be the work of an incendary.

There are said to be a good many sympathizers with secession in Nevada Territory. They held a Convention at Silver City, on the 29th, and adopted resolutions re-affirming the Breckinridge Baltimore Platform; in favor of the preservation of the Union; asserting that it was the duty of the Territory to yield obedience to the Constitutional acts of Congress.

Recognizing CRITTENDEN's Compromise as sound, a Union framed in peace cannot be maintained by force; the duly of the General Government is to establish a branch mint and to provide for [illegible] lands, and leave the universal lands to private enterprise. Also the following was

Resolved, That the President of the United States has been guilty of violation of the Constitution, and usurpation of power in borrowing and appropriating money, raising armies and increasing the Navy without the authority of Congress, and that such acts are dangerous to liberty and tend to convert the Government into a military despotism.

Twenty delegates were present.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH and Judge BRYSON, of Carson, and J. WILLIAMS, of the *Enterprise* newspaper, have announced themselves as candidates for Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory.

The steamer *Cortes*, from Portland, Oregon, with dates to the 16th, brings a report that all the Indian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, including the Nez Perces, appeared to be preparing for war upon the whites. Miners were leaving the Nez Perces region, and a number of murders were reported.

The Portland *Times*, commenting on the above, says that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the Nez Perces section of the country, but they are poorly armed, and should the different tribes of Indians join together and make war upon the whites, as it is reported they will, we fear before arms and ammunition can reach them they will be obliged to leave the mining region for the Winter.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON AT THE CITY HALL.—The City Hall was yesterday deserted, being inaccessible to all but officials. The catafalque remains in the Governor's room under the charge of a Sergeant's guard from Company A of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, provision for their entertainment having been made by Mr. [illegible], the keeper, by direction of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, at a special meeting held on Saturday afternoon. Preparations have been made to embrace the City authorities in the procession, which will undoubtedly be large and imposing. Mr. VAN RANCH was directed to furnish carriages, and a Committee from the Common Council were empowered to arrange for the entertainment of the escort from Missouri at the Metropolitan Hotel. The body will be taken to the New-Haven Dépôt this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia will assemble at their Regimental Armory, Essex Market, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, in fatigue uniform, to take part in the funeral ceremonies in honor of Brigadier-General LYON.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Marion, from Havana and Key West—Francis Toline and servant, Manuel Valdes, [illegible] Carmine, Fortune Agard, Joaquin F. Ravera, [illegible] Veglison, Joseph Bucket, Mrs. Hunt, of Montreal, [illegible] Capt. Weir, of Key West, James Yuill, Capt. [illegible] S. Wallock, Joseph Chamberlain, Pedro Montalle, [illegible] Bailey, Pablo Roig, Jacob Dhulfos, William [illegible], Wm. Reden, and 2 destitute American seamen sent home by the Vice Consul-General.

Steamship Marion, Capt. Jas. D. Phillips, from Havana Aug. 28. Aug. 22, 7 A. M., off Cape Carnaveral, saw a very suspicious looking vessel on our port bow, evidently a privateer; altered her course and stood away; 1 P. M., saw another of similar appearance; made no movement of hostility; both schooners. Aug. 24, 1 A. M., arrived at Key West; landed Government stores for Navy; found six United States vessels-of-war in the harbor, viz.: Frigate Santee, sloops Preble and Vincennes, steamers Crusader, Water Witch and Keystone State. During the great storm of Aug. 16 and 17, ten vessels of different nations were wrecked off the coast of Florida, and 28 lives lost. Aug. 28, brig Sultan, Capt. Sutton, [illegible] Havana via Key West for New-York, in ballast. Aug. [illegible], 8 A. M., fifty miles S. E. of Hatteras, saw an American clipper bark standing to N. E.; she suddenly hove about and stood for us, carrying all sail, and hoisted a flag which appeared to be the Palmetto; the wind being [illegible] E., was soon left astern.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Catinet, (Fr.,) from a cruise southward.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, July 27, with mdse. and 24 passengers, to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London and Isle of Wight, July 24, with mdse. and 43 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 9, lat. 43 43, long. 50 28, saw fishing schrs. Frank S. Simmons, of Princetown; Ring, of Cohasset; and Fremont.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, July 20th, with coal and salt, and 40 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug. 2, lat. 48 48, long. 19 40, saw a derelict brig, foremast and yards standing, foresail and foretopsail blown to pieces, mainmast gone 6 or 8 feet above the deck; she had a large house on the quarter deck, a broad white streak around her, and a billet head: there were no boats to be seen; she did not appear to be waterlogged, and had not been long abandoned; it blowing a gale at the time, did not attempt to board her. Aug. 15, was in co. with a ship bound W., showing Dunham & Dimon's signal. Aug. [illegible], lat. 45, long. 49, spoke fishing schr. Lowell, of Marblehead, 14 weeks out, with 13,000 fish; during that night passed 36 schrs. at anchor; and next morning saw 7 Fr. barks and brigs at anchor; spoke bark Vinginlin, (Fr.,) Le Blond, with 60,000 fish. July 25, Robt. Veile, seaman, fell from the foreyard to the forecastle deck, breaking his thigh, receiving a severe contusion of the head. Aug. 29, 2:40 P. M., passed a screw steamer, (supposed to be the City of Baltimore,) bound E. Aug. 29, lat. 41, long. [illegible], passed steamship Persia, bound E., also a screw steamer, bound E.

Bark Gan Eden, of Boothbay, Auld, Sagua, 15 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co. The G. E. put into this port for orders, and is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Liverpool, 44 ds., with coal to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig St. Michael, (Span.,) Sanchez, Havana, 14 ds., in ballast, to C. Marti & Co. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Equator, Albury, Eleuthera, 12 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Bark Cleverland, (Old.,) Stallmann, Liverpool, [illegible] ds., with salt to Ruger Bros.

Bark Scio, Follanshee, London, July 9, in ballast to O. Baker & Co. Aug. 17, passed Cape Race; have had light westerly winds for the past 30 ds.

Schr. S. C. Cook, (Br.,) Brown, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Tuttle, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Seneca, Bolt, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Mitchell, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Packet, Downs, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. J. L. Howard, Jones, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. L. Anderson, Hemmingway, Providence, ballast.

Schr. Cornelia, Noyes, Albany, for Baltimore.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. Lewis & Co.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Maria Pike, (3 masts,) Van Pelt, Key West, 12 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool, 41 ds.

Ship New-York, Hamburg, 40 ds.

Ship Forest City, Axworthy, Glasgow, July 16.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen, July 19.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) from Bremen, 45 ds.—By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Spoken, &c.

Neptune—ship, (Brem.,) exchanged signals with, lat. 52 56, long. 27 15, Aug. 9.

New-York—ship, from Hamburg for New-York, was seen, lat. 43 43, long. 50 28, Aug. 9.

Beringer—ship, (Fr.,) bound E., lat. 50, long. 18, Aug. 8.

Chebucto—brig, of Halifax, from Havana, bound E., lat. 45, long. 49, Aug. 18.

R. B. Forbes—U. S. gun-boat, off Absecom.

Ocean Home—bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, lat. 42, long. 61 30, Aug. 25.

Cumberland—U. S. frigate, off Hatteras, Aug. 30.

Warren—bark, from Baltimore, for New-York, lat. 38 16, long. 74 20, Sept. 1.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD IN GENERAL AND NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA MONEY-FINDERS IN PARTICULAR.—Take notice that I have for sale an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet front and rear by 60 feet deep, lot 25x100, elaborately finished with every conceivable modern improvement, splendid mirrors, rich French gas-fixtures, handsome carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; location best in the City. The owner must sell, and so therefore I am prepared to give a bargain. For further particulars, call on JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 at night.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.